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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 166. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1913. ONE ANNA.

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...N. COMPANY.
...AIL SERVICE.
...IST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
13th September	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6060	Mooltan.	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailin; All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mecina	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Calelonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.
The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	S. Murazami.	5500	24th Aug.	9th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr,
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr,
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	550	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

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Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
LHASA ..	2184	Mon. 15th Sept.	11 a.m.	
DWARKA ..	1695,	Th. 18th Sept.	9 a.m.	‡ C M † P.D. & C.M†
LINGA ..	2185,	Fri., 19th Sep	6 a.m.	Direc

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 18th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS (Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 18th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†PURNEA ..	3306	Thursday. 18th Sept
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	.. 2nd October
†PUNDUA ..	3305	.. 16th October.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	.. 30th October.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar. Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
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12th September, 1913.
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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director
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Baroda 5th September, 1913.

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Nepal.

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J. RUSTOMJI,
Chief Secretary,
Jaora Darbar.

WANTED.

WANTED Terrace Room, on the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Please state terms to Box No. 63, care of this paper.

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WANTED KNOWN—Two rooms vacant for October and November in Children's Home, Simla. Terms and particulars for now and 1914, apply Miss STOWELL, St. Bernards, Simla.

WANTED AUTHOR to write about 125 pages, Demy 8vo. (with copyright) of an up-to-date Archæological work on Delhi. Apply stating qualifications and terms to SUPERINTENDENT, PRINTING & PUBLISHING Co., Delhi.

WANTED—Babu, experienced in ordinary Club Office work. Must be good at accounts. Pay according to experience and qualifications. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bankipur Club, not later than the 15th October, giving full particulars regarding age, previous experience, present appointment and pay.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

WANTED an Assistant Instructor in Survey for the Lower Subordinate class. Pay Rs. 50-2-60.—Applications with references should be sent to the PRINCIPAL by the 1st of October 1913.
E. H. de V. ATKINSON, LT.-COL.
R. E. Principal.

WANTED—For the Indian National Congress to be held at Karachi in December 1913, a competent Shorthand Reporter—Apply stating terms and forwarding testimonials to—
GHULAMALI G. CHAGLA,
General Secretary, Reception Committee,
Karachi.

WANTED AT ONCE—A HEAD ASSISTANT for the Special Branch of the Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Assam, on a monthly salary of Rs. 250, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 300.
Candidates should either be Europeans or Anglo-Indians and must have a considerable experience of the work in a similar office; no one need apply who has not. Candidates should state in their applications whether they are Anglo-Indians or Europeans.
Applications should be accompanied by true copies of testimonials of character, conduct, etc.
C. W. T. FEILMAN,
Personal Assistant to the
Inspector-General of Police, Assam.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PEDIGREE wire Fox-terrier puppies, 6 weeks old. Bitches Rs. 30 each. Dog Rs. 40. Apply H. McCOMAS, Shahjahanpur.

FOR SALE—One No. 4 "Brahmah" Soda Water Machine, complete and improved turnover bottling machine with syrup pump. In good working order. Rs. 800 or offer. Apply to OFFICER COMMANDING, No. 60 Company, R. G. A., Fort, Ferozepore.

·280 ROSS RIFLE, practically new, only fired a few rounds. In green canvas case, and about 30 rounds of ammunition, Rs. 250. Apply LIEUT. DIXON, Middx. Regt., Cawnpore.

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A FLAT in "Thoburn House," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 125.
The ground floor of "Dantra House," Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate.
A SHOP on Esplanade Road for many years in the occupation of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, Chemists, who are moving to more suitable premises.
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THE GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, containing four Bed Rooms, Dining Room, large Drawing Room, Out-houses and Servants' quarters and Stable—large compound running down to Sea. Splendid view. For Europeans or Parsees only. Rent. Rs. 125.
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House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO LET—24/2 KAMEL MANSIONS, Arthur Bunder, from 15th September at half rent. Apply "F" c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW with stabling and outhouses. Rent Rs. 85, at Victoria 3 Cross Lane, Byculla. Apply to Mrs. Nariman on the premises.

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club, will be held at the Race Course, Poona, at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday the 20th September, 1913, (Governor's Cup Day).
By Order,
J. E. HUGHES,
Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 23rd August, 1913.

JOST'S FANS SUPPLY AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company held on Tuesday, the 9th September, 1913, a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid up amount of the Shares was declared for the year ended 31st May, 1913. This will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company in the Morarbhai Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after the 26th September, 1913, to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 25th September, 1913, on production of their share certificates.
By order of the Board,
G. M. WISE,
Manager & Secretary.
Bombay, 10th September, 1913 0458

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ad-interim Dividend for the six months, ended 30th June 1913, at the rate of Rs. 50 (FIFTY) per Share (of Rs. 1,000 Paid up) will be paid on and after the 24th instant at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort, between 12 noon and 4 p.m. to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shares on the 18th instant. Shareholders are requested when applying for their Dividends to produce their Share Certificates for inspection.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS AND CO.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 10th September, 1913. 0460

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited not later than 20th September, 1913, from Medical Graduates—qualified statutory natives of India—preference being given to those who are graduates of the Bombay University and have secured higher English qualifications for the posts of ASSISTANTS TO THE PROFESSORS OF PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY on a salary at Rs. 200 per mensem each, private practice allowed when it does not interfere with with their duties. The tenure of the appointment is fixed at five years, and an extension for a further period of five years can be given provided the incumbent will first proceed to England for three months' Post Graduate course at a recognised institution for which he will be granted five months' study leave on full pay, with a view to keeping himself abreast of the advance of knowledge in his particular subject.
A. STREET, F.R.C.S.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.
9th September, 1913.

THE MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

ABOUT 2,200 tons of SANDALWOOD, the property of the Mysore Government, will be put up to auction in lots of 5 tons, more or less, at the Sandal Koties of Tirthahalli, Sagar, Shimoga, Tarikere, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Bangalore, Seringapatam and Hunsur, between the 17th November, 1913, and 15th December, 1913.
2. For particulars of lots and kinds apply to the Undersigned, about the beginning of November, 1913.
M. MUTHANNAH, R.B.,
Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
Bangalore, 25th August, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIMINGS FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1913.

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BETWEEN.

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay H. M.		Stations.		Up To Bombay H. M.
17-15	Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
22-26	Arr.	Manmad	Dep.	7-24
8-18	,,	Bhopal	,,	21-16
11-4	,,	Bina	,,	18-52
13-45	,,	Jhansi	,,	15-57
15-14	,,	Gwalior	,,	13-48
17-45	,,	Agra Cantonment	,,	11-14
18-41	,,	Muttra	,,	10-19
21- 0	,,		,,	8-0
21-30	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-35
2[illegible] 9	Dep.	Ghaziabad	Dep.	7-5
23-10	,,	Meerut Cantonment	,,	5-59
1-24	,,	Saharanpur	,,	3-58
3-0	,,	Ambala Cantonment	Dep.	2-11
5-18	,,	Ludiana	,,	23-44
6-24	,,	Jullundur	,,	22-37
8-4	,,	Amritsar	,,	21- 1
9-33	,,	Lahore	,,	20- 0
10-5	,,	Rawalpindi	,,	18-32
20-13	Arr	Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8-48

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.				Up H.M
17-15	Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21-0	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8 0
21-30	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-10
2-45	Arr.	Ambala	Dep.	2-17
3-40	Dep.	Ambala	Arr.	1-5
5-33	Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	0-40
6-13	Dep.	Kalka	Arr.	0-11
12-45	Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18-0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H.M.				Up. H. M.
17-15	Dep.	Victoria Terminus Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-25	Dep.	Jhansi	Dep.	15-57
14- 0	Arr.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-20
16-20	Dep.	Orai	Dep.	13-14
18-45	,,	Cawnpore	,,	11- 8
20- 0	Arr.	Lucknow	,,	9-45

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION for admission to the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department will be held on 5th January 1914 at the stations and places given below. Only Europeans and Eurasians will be allowed to appear at the examination. Copies of the prospectus and any further information may be obtained from the Officer Commanding, Station Hospital, at these stations and from.
Calcutta, Dinapore, Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow, Meerut, Bareilly, Jubbulpore, Ambala, Lahore Cant. Rawalpindi, Secunderabad Wellington, Quetta, Shillong, Peshawar, Kasauli. Ajmer, Simla, Landour, Rangoon, Madras, Ootacamund, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Jhansi, Sialkot, Fyzabad Aden, Maymyo, Karachi, Bombay, Mhow, Poona, Kamptee, Mandalay,
(1) The Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Simla.
(2) The Personal Assistants to the Surgeons-General with the Governments of Madras and Bombay.
(3) All Administrative Medical Officers and the Principals of the Medical Colleges at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
BRUCE SETON, Bt.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
Simla, the 1st September 1913.

THE
Bombay Chronicle

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Western India, Sind and
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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

(Full Programme at 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m
Pictures only at 10 p.m.)
THE PANTOMIME FAVOURITE.
(Miss Alice Digby)
AND A
FULL PICTURE PROGRAMME.
MATINEES.
To-day at 3 p.m.
THE GREAT FILM.
LES MISERABLES.
Complete will be shown.
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Our Special Pateti Programme.
A GALAXY OF GOOD THINGS.
SEMIRAMIS—QUEEN OF BABYLO[illegible]
An entirely new Production—2,000 feet of perfect Colour-photography.
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(Shown by special request of patro[illegible]
ROARS OF LAUGHTER IN THE COMICS.
Grand Prize Show at 5-30.
Silk Sarees and Watches to be given away.
4 SHOWS: To-night—5-30 to 6-30, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
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In Commemoration of the Patiti Festivities.
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1. KINGS of the FOREST.
A most thrilling wild-Animal Masterpiece. No words can really describe the thrills that this film portrays.
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A Great Detective Drama.
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Time:—4 to 6-30; 7 to 9-30; 10 to 12-30 (S.T.)
Prices as Usual.
Programme Subject to Alteration.
Prize Show—*at 7 to 8-30 Show.*
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BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 11th Sept. 1913.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperasure is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the extreme western districts where maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah registers 0.30" of rain. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.17" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for a slight defect in the maximum at Deesa and in the minimum at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda records 1.17" of rain. Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are nearly equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north Konkan; Bombay records 0.16" and Ratnagiri 0.46". Skies are heavily clouded in Bombay and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan; Nizamabad has had 0.80". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature is above the average in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is nearly general but light rainfall in the north Konkan and on the north Madras coast, local but moderate showers in the south Central Provinces and south Hyderabad. A few falls have occurred in east Rajputana and south Central India West.

Isolated showers are likely in the Konkan, the Madras Deccan and possibly in south Hyderabad and in the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 11th of September 1913.

STATIONS,	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th) ..	95.3	80.0	94	..	0.00	—0.01
Muscat ..	96.8	80.8	80	..	0.00	—0.06
Do. (8th) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	98.3	85.0	83	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	97.8	77.0	73	..	10.28	+5.72
Rawalpindi ..	91.9	68.1	70	..	22.92	+2.17
Lahore ..	95.9	76.7	65	..	18.09	+3.91
Delhi ..	95.3	76.5	51	..	17.84	+7.60
Ambala ..	96.8	71.9	67	..	28.21	+6.71
Simla ..	97.0	77.8	67	..	13.56	—7.52
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	99.0	79.0	52	..	7.39	—14.79
Mainpuri ..	98.8	?	88	..	10.66	—10.76
Jhansi ..	98.0	78.0	55	..	9.44	—21.72
Cawnpore ..	95.6	79.0	71	..	18.79	—10.12
Allahabad ..	94.6	77.5	75	..	22.86	—8.73
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	102.1	77.8	67	..	2.91	+0.67
Karachi ..	86.0	77.0	82	..	12.01	+6.03
Ajmer ..	88.6	75.2	73	..	10.64	—7.19
Jaipur ..	90.7	73.1	70	0.02	12.66	—7.48
Kotah ..	92.8	75.6	68	0.30	16.10	—7.69
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	88.8	72.0	82	..	38.37	+25.92
Dwarka ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval ..	84.1	75.3	82	..	24.55	+8.56
Rajkot ..	89.6	68.8	82	..	27.74	+4.55
Bhavnagar Para. ..	90.5	73.3	80	..	38.81	+18.49
Surat ..	87.4	74.6	87	..	37.12	+1.53
Ahmedabad ..	89.6	75.7	79	..	35.17	+9.06
Deesa ..	87.8	72.4	84	..	34.77	+13.32
Neemuch ..	86.9	69.0	87	..	23.89	—0.41
Indore ..	86.1	70.1	93	0.17	36.23	+10.36
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	89.8	74.3	87	..	30.38	—16.24
Saugor ..	84.8	71.6	84	..	22.76	—15.39
Hoshangabad ..	85.1	72.9	93	0.08	36.22	—4.40
Khandwa ..	88.2	73.6	76	..	38.15	+14.51
Akola ..	90.2	73.0	95	..	25.81	+0.54
Amraoti ..	88.8	73.8	89	0.08	34.40	+9.04
Nagpur ..	90.6	75.8	71	..	42.95	+4.37
Chanda ..	89.0	73.3	86	1.17	50.69	+8.89
Raipur ..	89.7	76.6	89	..	34.49	—4.83
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	83.1	76.3	87	0.16	65.44	+2.71
Ratnagiri ..	83.8	73.4	77	0.46	66.94	—22.48
Mormugao ..	84.0	74.7	91	..	82.34	+0.90
Karwar ..	82.7	72.5	97	..	88.08	—23.21
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	88.4	66.1	76	0.02	13.38	—1.42
Ahmednagar ..	90.1	66.5	70	..	18.34	—4.22
Poona ..	86.0	?	82	..	22.33	+5.12
Sholapur ..	93.3	73.6	70	..	11.39	—6.65
Bijapur ..	89.2	72.8	76	..	8.95	—1.83
Belgaum ..	80.3	61.5	90	..	31.62	—3.63
Aurangabad ..	86.4	67.0	68	..	19.89	—0.25
Nizamabad (Indur). ..	91.9	73.2	80	0.89	36.49	+5.56
Hyderabad ..	88.3	74.2	76	0.06	14.02	—6.08
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	84.8	72.8	95	..	80.73	—22.30
Calicut ..	82.8	74.6	89	..	?	?
Cochin ..	84.7	74.2	80	..	64.75	—2.53
Colombo ..	86.5	73.5	98	..	12.73	—5.41
MADRAS (INCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam. ..	96.3	78.2	77	0.10	7.89	—12.17
Bellary ..	94.5	75.3	56	..	3.07	—4.65
Cuddapah ..	95.8	78.0	82	..	5.42	—10.30
Madras ..	97.0	77.5	83	0.26	5.32	—7.48
Bangalore ..	85.3	68.3	74	..	9.71	—5.40
Coimbatore ..	90.9	70.8	85	..	2.83	—1.81
Trichinopoly ..	98.6	75.3	66	..	1.98	—6.54
Negapatam ..	93.2	78.7	83	..	7.12	—1.56

Y. H. Hsidom, Chinese Consul in Rangoon, has been appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Peking.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Very little rain has fallen outside Burma and Northeast India. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Orissa; fairly general in Assam, Bengal, north Konkan and local in Central India. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Behar east, Rajputana east, Central Provinces north, Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

Principle amounts are:—Tavoy four inches; Moulmein and Rangoon three; Akyab one; Shillong one and a half; Cherrapunji five; Sibsagar, Calcutta Mymensingh, Bogra and Dinajpur one; Burdwan two; Kotah a quarter and Nizamabad one.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,

COLABA, BOMBAY, 10th September 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·829
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	,,	75·2
Dew Point	,,	73·5
Relative humidity of Air ..	..	0·817
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		7·6
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	degrees	83·1
Minimum do. do. ..	,,	76·3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W,WNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	117
Fall of Rain	inches	0·16
Total fall during month	..	2·58
Total fall during year	..	65·44
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 11th September.. ..	..	0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 11th september 1913 was 30·036 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth o... sill.	
	Sept.	h.	m.	f.	in.
Fri.	12	m	10 6	26	7
			10 3 a	24	10
Sat.	13	m	10 37	26	11
			10 38 a	25	7
Sun.	14	m	11 3	27	2
			11 8 a	26	3
Mon.	15	m	11 27	27	4
			11 37 a	26	9
Tues.	16	m	11 50	27	4
Wed.	17	m	0 6	27	2
			0 13 a	27	4

1913		Low water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth o... sill.	
	Sept.	h.	m.	ft.	in
Fri.	12	m	3 9	18	4
			4 14 a	19	1
Sat.	13	m	3 52	18	0
			4 41 a	18	5
Sun.	14	m	4 24	17	9
			5 5 a	17	9
Mon.	15	m	4 53	17	6
			5 28 a	17	2
Tues.	16	m	5 22	17	4
			5 51 a	16	9
Wed.	17	m	5 51	17	5
			6 15 a	16	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset
12. (Fri.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 45 m
13. (Sat.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 44 m
14. (Sun.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 43 m
15. (Mon.)	6h. 26 m.	6h. 42 m
16. (Tues.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 41 m
17. (Wed.)	6h. 25 m.	6h. 40 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon Sept. 15th 1h. 15·9 m. P. M. Last quarter, 23rd 6h 0·0 m. P. M. New Moon, 30th, 10h 26·8 m. A. M. first quarter, Oct. 7th, 7h. 66·2 m. A. M.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Consols 2½ %	73⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ..	25·24½
Rentes 3 %	90½
Berlin Cheques on London	20·42
Bar Silver Spot	27⅜
,, 2 months hence	27 13-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian Buying Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 11-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 15-16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since 17th April 1913	
,, Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 150,000 for Egypt.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	89½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 11-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅛
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4¼
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77·9
Interest day to day loans	
,, 7 day market loans	2½

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, 11.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting to-day made no change in the rate of interest on demand loans which remains at 5 per cent. Money is not out freely but there is no actual stringency and the percentage works out at 38.36 as against 35.95 last week and 37 the week, before. The Secretary of State's drawings amount to Rs. 60 lakhs.

The history of Government Paper for the last two weeks is one of falling values, 3½ per cent. securities having profit in price from Rs. 95.13 on the 5th instant to Rs. 95.7 on Saturday and it is now quoted at Rs. 95.3. Telegraphic.

Telegraphic transfers are at 1s. 4/3/32d, on demand being quoted at 1s. 4⅛d. Document attached bills are quoted at 1s. 4⅛d. for three months and at 1s. 4/9/16d. for six months concessions. In bill, rates are difficult of attainment and the market is firm with not much doing.

The local branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank has received a telegram from Yokohama stating that the Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annums.

In the share market, coal investments are attracting more enquiry, rates being firmer all along the line.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Sept 10.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	800
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	4
Total Day's Imports	4,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier Fair Demand.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady

Tone of Manchester Market:—Unsettled with little doing

Mid. Americans	7·44 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·05 d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct. 13·09. Jan. 12·94.

New York Official noon call Oct. 13·08 Jan. 12·95

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 12·94 Jan. 13·09.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
S. O.	7·14	7·02
O. N.	7·09	6·97
N. D.	7·03	6·90
D. J.	7·03	6·90
J. F.	7·03	6·90
F. M.	7·03	6·91
M. A	7·04	6·92
A. M	7·04	6·92
M. J.	7·04	6·92
J. J.	7.02	6·89

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK, Sep. 10.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	29,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	7,000
Day's Exports to Continent	9,000

Futures at New York Oct. 13.02 Previous closing price 13·10.

Futures at New York Jan. 12·85 Previous closing price. 12·97.

Declined owing to favorable weather reports and to southern selling of futures in the local market.

Spot Cotton at New York price 13·25	13·15 Previous
Spot Cotton at New Orleans price 12⅞	12⅞ Previous
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Strong.	
Futures at New Orleans Oct. price 12.95.	12·94 Previous
Futures at New Orleans Jan. price 13.08	13·05 Previous
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½
Demand Bills	4-85⅛
Silver Commercial bars	52⅛

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, Sep.10

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs.18,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta. Rs. 6,10,000 were allotted to Bombay. Rs. 469,000 were allotted to Madras. } Rs30,80,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 4 1-16 Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. Tenders on Bombay at 1-4 1-16 (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. } above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16'06

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs.26,20,000 were alloted to Calcutta. Rs. .. ,, ,, to Bombay. Rs.3,00,000 ,, ,, to Madras. } Rs.29,20,000

Tenders on Calcutta at ⅛ 3-32 (Min. Rate) Received 13%

Tenders on Madras at ⅛ 3-32 (Min. Rate) Received 13% above that rate in full

Average rates of allotment Calcutta — Madras 16'09

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last public sale. } Rs. 30,0...,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 70,00,000

LONDON Sept. 10.

Extra Allotments:—

Bills on Bombay Rs. 10,03,000 } 1-4 3-32

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000 }

Bills on Madras Rs. 9,00,000 }

Transfers on Madras Rs. 1,00,000 @ 1-4 1-8

Transfers on Madras Rs. 19,00,000 @ 1-4 5-32

Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 @ 1-4 1-16 (and not 1,00,000)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

September, 11.

The local cotton market is somewhat easier as private telegraphic advices are for some further decline as weather is somewhat favourable at present.

Those who sell cotton for a decline might make twenty-five points and might per hundred points.

So the percentage is bad and does not warrant the transactions. Not only thus but it is not right to sell that which one has not acquired possession of, notwithstanding the telegraphic advice of several commission houses on whose advices tons of money were drained off from Bombay during the last four weeks.

So caution is necessary as short crops forbid short sale. We quote for Good Broach and for Fully Good Bengal Rs. 311½ and 256½ respectively.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Sept 10

Good Bengal M. G.	5 3-8 d.
F. G. ,, ,, ...	5 1-2 d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	5 5-8 d
Good Bhownuggur	5 7-8 d.
F. G. ,, ...	6 d.
Fine ,, ...	6 1-8 d.
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	6 1-8 d.
Good Oomra M. G.	5 15-16 d.
F. G ,, ,, ...	6 1-16 d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	6 3-16 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	5 15-16 d
Fine M. G. Oomra	6 3-16 d.
Good Broach	6 3-16 d.
F. G. ,, ...	6 11-32 d.
Fine ,, ...	6 1-2 d.
Stock of Cotton in London ..	—— d.
Good Khandeish	5 13-16 d
F. G	5 15-16 d.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Barely Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	11,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price	To-D.y price
S. O.	7·02	7·05
O. N.	6·97	7·00
N. D.	6·9[illegible]	6·93
D ,,	6·90	6·93
J. F.	6·90	6·93
F. M.	6·91	6·94
M. A.	6·92	6·95
A. M.	6·92	6·95
M. J	6·92	6·95

BURMA BANK.

SALE OF SHARES TO CREDITO...

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 11.

Upon an application of the Official Liquidator of the Bank of Burma and Mr. M. A. J. Noble, the Chief Court has has authorised the sale for cash to creditors only all the shares (L. I. fully paid) in the B. B. Petroleum Co., Ltd., at the price of 6s. (Rs. 4-8) each and creditors who send applications (which will be considered in the order they are received) either to Mr. M. A. J. Noble, 16, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Official Liquidator, Rangoon.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £78½; Copper Braziers £88½; Yellow Metal 7½;

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6;.

Arrivals.—Salient;.

Seeds.— Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 35 % ex-Ship. 53½; August-Sep.; Antwerp sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 54½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 48½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers quiet. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 49; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers quiet. Linseed Calcutta Calcutta firm 4 7-8; Sep.-Oct.; London, Buyers.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged;— Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F 37; Sep.-Oct.; London, nearest value. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-7; September value Easier.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-5½; sellers Nov.-Dec. quiet Easier. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 11-7½; sellers Jan.-March; quiet. German Beet-root 88 % 9-7; sellers September steady, 9-2½; sellers Oct.-Dec; E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-3½; sellers Nov.Dec. quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-6; value September. C. & F. Bombay 11-4½; value September;. Java Sugar unchanged nothing doing.

Beef & Mutton Tallow.—Finest. Australian Beef Tallow 37-3;. Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 38-6;. General Tone of Tallow Auction Easier.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 45½; Sep.-Oct.; Hamburg, value quiet.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 7-0-6; Sep.-Oct.; Hull. Buyers quiet.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

Sept. 12.

50. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

851. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A.M.

852. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 16th inst. at 6. 45. P.M.

853. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 15th instant and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 17th inst. at 7. 30. A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.-Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P.M.

854. *Arms.*—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters will, immediately on the completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

855. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 14th and 21st instant.

(Signed) H.B. urray, Lieut. Actg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles

In view of Sir Charles Fox having taken extension of leave Justice Young will not now revert next week to the appointment of Government Advocate as was expected.

Are you in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following Government Resolution, reviewing the Land Revenue Administration Report, Part I, of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1911-12, is published for general information:—

Throughout the Presidency proper the season of 1911-12, was a poor one. In the three northern districts of Gujarat the crop failure was the worst experienced since the great famine at the close of the last century, and was accompanied by a widespread fodder famine. Elsewhere, conditions were not so serious, but scarcity of fodder prevailed in almost every district except in the Konkan, and the crops generally suffered from the unsatisfactory nature of the monsoon. In Sind also, owing to an unsatisfactory inundation and absence of rain, the year was on the whole far from good.

2. The unfavourable nature of the season is clearly reflected in the figures of demand and collection of revenue. The total current demand for the year amounted to 320¾ lakhs, out of which 84 lakhs were suspended and 18½ lakhs remitted, leaving a balance of 218¼ lakhs. To this must be added the opening balance of authorised and unauthorised arrears on account of previous years amounting to 18¼ lakhs of rupees, making a net demand for the year of 236½ lakhs of rupees.

3. Out of this net demand the actual total collection amounted to 231¼ lakhs, and 2 1/6 lakhs were written off, leaving a balance of unauthorised arrears amounting to 3 lakhs. This sum, added to the suspensions granted during the year, and the amounts resuspended on account of the unfavourable nature of the season, brought the total of authorised and unauthorised arrears at the end of the year up to 87 lakhs as compared with a closing balance of 18¼ lakhs in 1910-11, and 56 lakhs in 1909-10. The large increase, however, consists entirely of demands which were suspended on account of the unfavourable nature of the season, and it is satisfactory to find that a substantial reduction was effected in the amount of unauthorised arrears outstanding.

4. In Sind, owing to the unfavourable nature of the season, there was a reduction of about 11½ lakhs of acres in the area under cultivation, and of 16 lakhs of rupees in revenue. The demand for the current year amounted to 91 lakhs, of which 87 lakhs were actually collected, 1 lakh was suspended and 3 lakhs remained in arrears. The balance of arrears on account of former years outstanding at the commencement of the year amounted to 8¾ lakhs of rupees. Of this 1¼ lakh was written off as irrecoverable, 1 lakh was suspended, and 2½ lakhs were left in arrears. The total balance of authorised and unauthorised arrears at the year's close amounted to 7 lakhs against 8¾ lakhs in the preceding year. In view of the seasonal conditions, the results were on the whole satisfactory, and a marked improvement is noticeable in the percentages of collections in the Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

5. The year's takavi transactions were on an abnormal scale, especially in the Northern Division, where the takavi system was fully utilised to relieve the strain caused by famine conditions. The total of the advances made in the Presidency proper amounted to more than 69½ lakhs, of which the three northern districts of Gujarat took over 45 lakhs. Including 3¾ lakhs of arrears, the amount for collection at the beginning of the year was 73 lakhs. Of this sum, 17¼ lakhs were collected, half a lakh was written off, 3½ lakhs were suspended, and 1 4/5 lakh remained in arrears. Almost all districts in the Presidency proper show considerable reductions in the balances of unauthorised arrears of takavi outstanding at the close of the year—a very satisfactory result in view of the nature of the season. In Sind, the loans advanced during the year amounted to nearly 8 lakhs as against 8¾ lakhs in the preceding year. Over 6½ lakhs were due for collection on account of the current demand, and 4 lakhs on account of arrears, of which 4¾ lakhs and 2 1/3 lakhs, respectively, were recovered. The year closed with a total outstanding balance of arrears amounting to nearly 4 lakhs, of which 1 2/3 lakh was on account of arrears of past years. With the exception of Karachi, where satisfactory reductions in the outstandings were effected, the arrears at the close of the year were heavy in all districts in the Province. Owing to the prevalence of unfavourable conditions, postponements of instalments had to be granted more liberally than would have been the case in a normal year; but the Governor in Council cannot regard the existence of such large arrears as satisfactory, and trusts that every effort will be made to reduce them to a more reasonable figure in all the districts.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

September 11th.

S. S. Strathgary	Neill	Calcutta Agust 30
S. S. Blake	Hill	Calcutta August 30

DEPARTURES.

September 11th.

S. S. Putiala	Bamber	Persian Gulf via Karachi
S. S. Catherine Apcar	Galgey	Calcutta
S. S. Redbridge	Vasey	Genoa & Dunkirk
S. S. Kasara	Minett	Busreh via Karachi
S. S. Islanda	MacLean	Karachi

S.S. Catherine Apcar:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Catherine Apcar, 1,730 tons, Captain T. H. Galgey, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Putiala:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Putiala, 1,929 tons, Captain W. H. Bamber, sailed on Thursday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Strathgary:—The steamer Strathgary, 2,646 tons, Captain A. E. Neil, arrived in the harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 30th with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Blake:—The steamer Blake, 2,396 tons, Captain H. G. Hill, arrived in the harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 30th with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Redbridge:—The steamer Redbridge, 2,443 tons, Captain J. C Vasey, sailed on Thursday for Genoa and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Egypt with the outward mails of the 5th instant passed Suez at 12-30 a. m. on Thursday the 11th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

THURSDAY, September 11, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed.	Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
D	E. Kirkee	Currie	J. F. & Co.
G	Kansler	Schapp	A. S. & Co.
H	Homayun	Murch	T. M. & Co.
W	Kealy	Cullan	A. S. & Co.
K	Thenfels	Olbrann	W. & A. G. & Co.
P	Bleamoor	Blakey	J. F. & Co
Q	Manin	Gennoro	T. M. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1.	Nurani	Atkin	T. M. & Co.
2.	Olympia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co.
3.	Adamsturn	Hatenkelt	W. & A. G. & Co.
4.	Seistan	Forbes	M. M. & Co.
5.	Montebello	Gill	J. F. & Co.
6.	Colaba	Robertson	M. M. & Co.
7.	Bahadur	Feet	T. M. & Co.
8.	Principle-di-Piemonte	Quentino	Rubattino Line.
9.	Lubenfels	Kohler	W. & A. G. & Co.
10. & 11	City of York	Bremner	K. N. & Co.
10 & 11	Trafford Hall	Main	K. N. & Co.
12 & 13.	India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
15.	Inde Maru	Moneiya	N. Y. K.
16.	Lawoe	Costes	D. M. K.

OFFSIDE P.

Jinsen Maru	Richards	N. Y. K.

H. W. V. D.

Linga	Manley	M. M. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Alfeld	Niemann	K. N. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Bahadari	Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co.
Satrunji	Hoosein	B. S. N. & Co.
Saraswati	Ebrahim	B. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Dakers	A. Y. & Co.
Baron	Cawdor	Alsois
Bindra	Fisher	Arab Stm Co
Strathgary	Neill	
Clan Stuart	Anderson	J. F. & Co.
Caspian	Wright	
Delta	Martin	P & O. Sh. & Co.
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Inverkip	Glasson	T. M. & Co.
Jinsen	McBean	M. M. & Co.
Idria	Galgey	M. M. & Co.
Khoroo	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kola	Minett	M. M. & Co.
Mettra	Carey	M. M. & Co.
Peter Jebsen	Meyer	A. Y. & Co.
Blake	Hill	
Pangola	Scott	M. M. & Co.
Seaid	Bonsfield	Arab Steamer.
Swan	Murison	A. W. & Co.
Sutherland	Longstaff	W. &

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PRESIDENCY V. HINDUS.

HINDUS LEAD ON THE FIRST INNINGS.

FINE FIRST-WICKET STAND BY PAI AND DIVEKER.

PRESIDENCY ALL-OUT FOR 119: HINDUS 156 FOR 7 WICKETS.

The Presidency met the Hindus yesterday in the second round of the Quadrangular tournament in the presence of about fifteen thousand spectators. The Presidency going in to bat first, totalled 119, to which the Hindus had replied with 156 for 7 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. The latter are thus leading on the scores of the first innings by 37 runs with 3 wickets in hand.

The game commenced at 11-35, Sprott who beat Pai in the spin of coin sending Captain Haughton and Maclaren against the attack shared by Baloo and Sempre. Both started cautiously and runs came slowly. Capt. Haughton has a very free and graceful style, and his lusty drives and crisp cuts showed no small amount of skill and strength in wrist work. With Maclaren, he appeared to have completely mastered the attack and the wicket became faster. Just at this stage in trying to pull a straight delivery from Sempre he was held at mid-on for 16 runs, the duration of his stay at the wickets being 32 minutes. Maclaren began cautiously in a rather dubious style and resorted to stolid play, occasional hook strokes realising singles and doubles at intervals. But just as he was getting set, he was totally deceived by one of Baloo's puzzling deliveries, the ball having swung a lot. After 35 minutes' stay he returned to the pavilion with only 8 runs to his credit. The wicket was very slow, 27 runs having so far been registered in 40 minutes. The partnership of Christie and Stileman which produced 46 runs in 49 minutes was the outstanding feature of the Presidency innings. Both made a cautious start, Christie appeared at first rather shaky in dealing with Baloo's deliveries, but later on he settled down and both he and Stileman, drove chopped to slips and lashed to leg with great judgment, punishing the punishables in masterly fashion. Considering the superior attack of the Hindu bowlers, it was not possible to play with any great freedom, but all the same neither Stileman nor Christie resorted to timorous tactics. Both gave some pretty well-timed strokes which were very neat in execution. The third wicket stand was productive of 46 runs out of a total of 119. Stileman, in spite of a few half-hearted strokes at the start made matters lively as the game wore on. In playing a fast delivery from Chanda Rana Stileman edged the ball into the slips where Deodhar smartly snapped up the offer. The remaining eight wickets fell for 43 runs, Colbeck only getting into double figures. The ground-fielding of the Hindus was excellent. The whole Presidency side were out at 1-55 p.m. for 119 runs.

HINDUS' INNINGS.

Beginning after the luncheon interval, the Hindu skipper went in himself with Diveker. The wicket played faster than before and both after a careful start, started with a lusty aggressiveness. Playing all round the wicket in brilliant fashion Pai and Diveker made a brilliant first-wicket stand which realised 80; but after the fatal tea-interval the wickets fell cheaply, only fifteen being added, and worse still followed, the fourth and fifth wickets falling without any addition to the total. Had not the fine Karachi all-rounder Sempre once again come to their rescue as he has done so often in the past, the chances of the Hindus passing their opponents' total would have been small indeed. His fine batting however appreciably increased the total and at the end of the day's play enabled his side to lead by a comfortable margin.

BOWLING PERFORMANCES.

With a wicket that played fast and true, the bowlers had a trying time of it and their performance therefore was perhaps more creditable than those of the batsmen. During the later stages of the Hindus' venture the Presidency bowlers, especially Wilson, showed fine grit, by maintaining a good length and disposing of several of the best bats on the Hindu side. The Hindus fielded well while the Europeans also acquitted themselves creditably in this department, Byford being quite brilliant in the long field and saving quite a number of runs.

A TOSS-UP STILL.

Though the Hindus are leading by a comfortable margin, it has not rendered the game a one-sided affair. The last three Hindu batsmen should not give much trouble, and, if the wicket continues to be in the same splendid condition to-day, when the Presidency go in to bat a second time, it should still be anybody's game.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

PRESIDENCY INNINGS.

The Presidency won the toss and elected to bat, sending in Captain Haughton and MacLaren to face the Hindu attack delivered by Baloo from the Police Court end and Sempre of Karachi from the Gymkhana end. Haughton started the Presidency account by putting Baloo to leg for 2, and then driving him for a single. Sempre's first over realised one, credited to Haughton's account and in the next two overs MacLaren replied with a single each off Baloo and the Karachi man. The first decade was a little later telegraphed, which Haughton greeted with a three off Baloo. The Poona batsman then placed the same bowler to the leg boundary and put up 20 on the board. Five runs later a disaster befell the Presidency who lost Haughton out to a catch at mid-on by Chanda Rana off Sempre (25-1-16) Christie partnered MacLaren and opened with a single off Sempre. The latter batsman was then clean-bowled by a beautiful yorker from Baloo (27-2-8). Stileman and Christie were now associated and three singles, two by Christie and one by Stileman signalled 30. Runs at this stage came only in singles, the bowlers maintaining an excellent length and rarely sending down a loose delivery. At 35 Talpade was entrusted with the attack in place of Baloo at the northern end and Sempre was relieved by Chanda Rana at the Gymkhana end. A single by Christie off Chanda Rana enabled 40 to be put up. At this stage 43 runs had been registered after an hour's play. Stileman then beautifully placed Chanda Rana to leg for 3 and shortly after Christie cutting Talpade for one telegraphed the half century. Three runs later Baloo again took up the attack, relieving Talpade, and Sampre going on in place of Chanda Rana at the Gymkhana end. Christie at this stage could have been held at mid-off by Sempre off his own delivery though the ball was somewhat out of his reach. The telegraph board then showed the sixth decade which Stileman welcomed by sending Sempre to the southern boundary. At 67 there was yet another change in bowling, Talpade going on in place of Sempre, Stileman placing the new bowler to the leg for 4, all run, and signalling 70. At 72 Baloo broke through Christie's defence with a low-pitched delivery. The outgoing batsman had given a fine display of batting. He was 54 minutes in for his 20 and assisted by Stileman had added 46 for the third wicket (73-3-20). West, the newcomer, opened with a 4 off Baloo, Stileman responding with a like number off Talpade. Stileman followed this up by finely cutting Baloo to the Esplanade Road boundary. 80 was then signalled, pretty quickly followed by 90. At 95 Stileman edged one of Chanda Rana's deliveries into the slips, which Deodher snapped up. The outgoing batsman had played a splendid innings of 37 which was unmarred by a single faulty stroke and which included four 4's (95-4-37). Phillips joined West who without any addition to the total was completely beaten by Baloo (95-5-6). Colbeck, the Middlesex amateur followed in, and the total stood at the same figure when Chanda Rana scattered Phillips' wickets (95-6-0). Sprott, the Presidency skipper, who was the next man in, opened his account by beautifully placing Chanda Rana to leg for 3. Colbeck then telegraphed the century amid loud cheering by sending Baloo to the Western boundary. At 109 however he was l-b-w to Baloo (109-7-10), and immediately after Sprott was dismissed and sent back in identical fashion, the successful bowler this time being Chanda Rana (109-8-4). Dobbie and Wilson were then associated, and the former getting a single off Chanda Rana put up 110. Wilson replied with a two off the same bowler. He then got a 4 but was immediately after clean-bowled by Chanda Rana (118-9-7, Byford was the last man in. Dobbie then skied a ball from Baloo but was missed by Vithal, who however made a smart return which hit the wicket. Byford thus being run out, and the Presidency's first venture terminated at 1-55 p.m., at 119 (119-10-0).

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.

Capt. E. J. H. Haughton, c Chanda Rana, b Semper	16
C. J. MacLaren, b Baloo	8
E. E. Christie, b Baloo	20
F. F. Stileman, c Deodher, b Chanda Rana	37
S. E. West, b Baloo	6
G. C. Phillips, l-b-w, b Chanda Rana	0
L. G. Colbeck, l-b-w, b Baloo	10
F. L. Sprott, l-b-w, b Chanda Rana	4
C. H. Wilson, b Chanda Rana	7
G. S. Dobbie, not out	3
Sergt. W. Byford, run out	0
Extras	8
Total	119

FALL OF WICKETS.

1-25; 2-27; 3-73; 4-95; 5-95; 6-95; 7-109; 8-109; 9-118; 10-119.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Baloo	20	40	6	4
Semper	11	28	0	1
Talpade	5	18	0	0
Chanda Rana	10	25	1	4

Talpade boled one "no ball."

HINDUS' INNINGS.

After the lunch interval, the Hindus entered upon their first innings, Diveker and Pai facing Dobbie and Haughton.

Diveker opened the Hindu account by getting a two off Dobbie, and then scoring three singles, Pai replying with a 4 off Haughton and subsequently with another 4 off the same bowler. The first decade went up and 7 runs later West relieved Haughton at the Police Court end.

Pai pulled the new bowler to the leg boundary and in the next over, driving Dobbie for 4, signalled 20, followed by 30, which came as the result of half an hour's play.

At 35 Byford was entrusted with the attack in place of Dobbie at the Gymkhana end. Pai sent the new bowler to the western boundary, and in the latter's next over Diveker, placing him to the leg for 4, put up 40. At 3-50 p.m. Diveker telegraphed the half century amid cheering, by twice sending Byford to the Waudby-road boundary.

At 56 Dobbie again took up the attack from West. Diveker, when at 28, was missed at the wickets by Sprott off Dobbie, and the ball escaped to the boundary. After exactly an hour's play Pai signalled 70 by twice hitting Dobbie for 4. With the total at 75 Wilson relieved Byford and sent down a maiden over to Diveker. Eighty was signalled by Pai, who a little later, in trying to pull Wilson to leg, was clean bowled (80—1—39). The outgoing batsman had played a brilliant and faultless game, meeting all the Presidency bowling with confidence and making some very daring pulls to leg. His chief hits were six 4's. Deodher of Poona joined Diveker At the tea interval the Hindus had made 92 for one wicket. After the interval the total had been added to by only 3, when West sent back Deodher (95—2—3). Vithal was now associated with Diveker whose defence Wilson got past with a beautiful delivery (95—3—47). The outgoing batsman had been 94 minutes at the wickets and had played capital though not quite faultless cricket. His contribution of 47 included seven 4's.

C. V. Mehta, the ex-captain of the Hindus, was warmly greeted by the spectators on his going in, but his stay at the wickets was very short, as Wilson quickly scattered his wickets (95—4—0). The last two wickets had thus fallen without a single being added to the total. Sempre of Karachi, who joined Vithal opened by getting a four off Wilson. Fourt byes followed, sending up the century at 5 p.m. amid loud cheering, after 103 minutes' play. At 118 Dobbie, who had once again been entrusted with the attack, scattered Vithal's wickets (118—5—4).

Vithal's place was taken by his brother Gunpat and 120 was shortly telegraphed. Gunpat then nicely put Dobbie to leg for 4, but in the same over was l.-b.-w. (126—6—5).

The next man in was Shivram, the third of the Baloo brothers. Byford was fielding remarkably well, saving quite a number of runs. One hundred and thirty was signalled and Phillips, who was put on to bowl in place of Wilson at the Gymkhana end, sent down a maiden over to Sempre. Five runs later Haughton replaced Dobbie at the Police Court end. There was another l.-b.-w. victim at this stage, Shivram being sent back by Phillips (137—7—2). Baloo who next partnered the Karachi man finely cut Phillips for 4 and sent up 140, Sempre responding with a like number off Haughton, and 150 was then signalled, Baloo hitting Haughton for 3. Baloo now hit out, sending Haughton towards the Gymkhana pavilion.

The Hindus had made 156 for 7 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

The scores:—

HINDUS.

HINDUS.—1st Innings.

S. K. Diveker, b Wilson	47
M. D. Pai, b Wilson	39
B. Deodher, b West	3
P. Vithal, b Dobbie	4
C. V. Mehta, b Wilson	0
H. Q. Sempre, not out	26
P. Gunpat, l-b-w, b Dobbie	5
P. Shivram, l-b-w, b Phillips	2
P. Baloo, not out	13
W. Talpade and Chanda Rana to bat.	
Extras	17
Total (for 7 wickets)	156

Fall of wickets: 1—8; 2—95; 3—95; 4—95; 5—118; 6—126; 7—137.

RATES OF SCORING.

PRESIDENCY INNINGS.

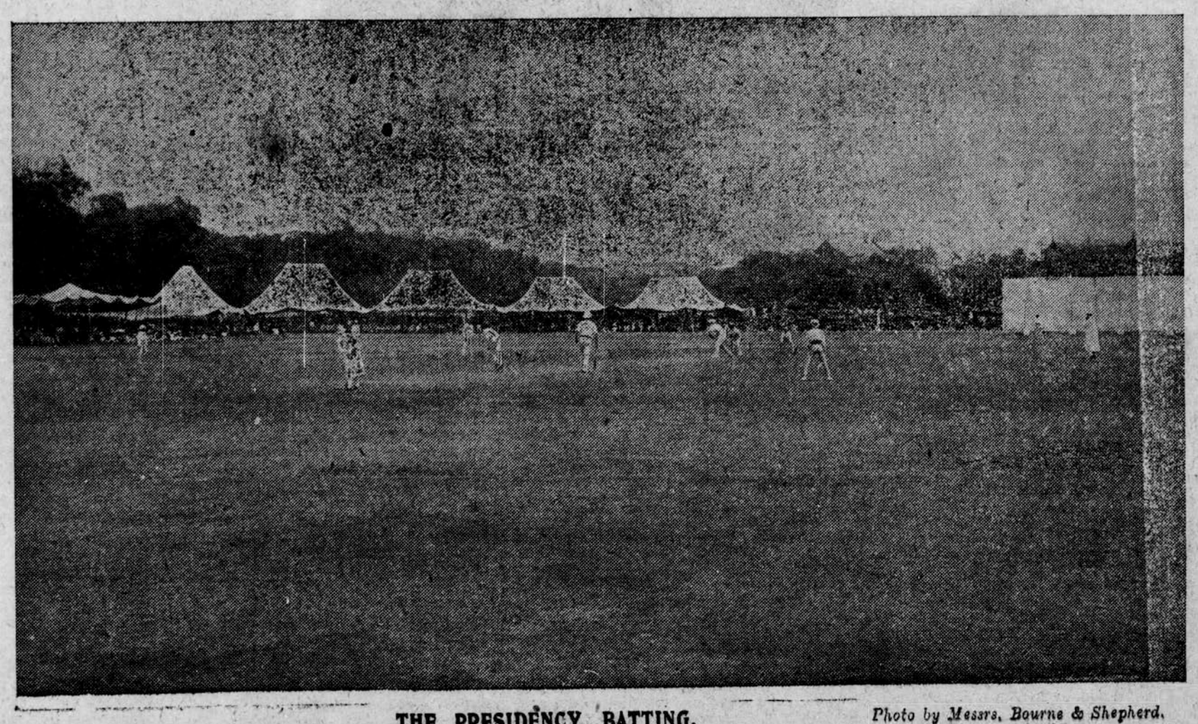
Minutes.	Runs.
17	10
24	20
43	30
57	40
65	50
77	60
85	70
92	80
95	90
118	100
129	119
129	110
140	119

HINDU INNINGS.

Minutes.	Runs.
10	10
20	20
30	30
46	40
53	60
57	60
62	70
70	80
86	90
103	100
109	110
116	120
126	130
134	140
140	150
142	156

PRESIDENCY V. HINDUS.

THE TEAMS PHOTOGRAPHED. *Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.*



THE PRESIDENCY BATTING. *Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.*

FOOTBALL IN POONA.

HARSIS TOURNAMENT.

DRAWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 11.

(1) 2nd Loyal North Lancs. v. 10th R. F. A.

(2) 2nd Norfolks v. 2nd Dorsets. Rest drew byes.

SEMI-FINALS.

(3) 1st Oxford and Bucks v. [illegible] ners of 1.

(4) 1st Sherwood Foresters v. W[illegible] of 2.

FINAL.

Winners of 3 v. Winners of 4.

POONA RACES.

SATURDAY'S MEETING: HORSES STRUCK OUT.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA Sept. 11.

The following horses have been struck out from next Saturday's meeting:—

STAND PLATE.—

Ute, Soultline, Franconi, Bombastic Lumination, Chobham, Kurnell Little Speed and Canberra.

PADDOCK PLATE.—

Borambil, Vic's Pride, Monaleen II, Malmsey, Lord Robert, Little Speed, Canberra, Yuette Lanceolar and Starborn.

DESERT PLATE.—

Rozelmulook, Lookman, Jehangir, Baloz, Haify, Last Chance, Sweden, English Mail, Peerage, Bravo, and Welcome.

SHOLAPUR PLATE.—

Money Gold, Yanasib, Fayak Pasha, Hadee, Solar Star, Dhainan Berar and Gold Fish II, Lookman, Soomsam, Jehangir Majesty and Sir Satu.

THE TALEGAON PLATE.—

Moorshid, Soomsam, Munsoor Beg, Grequa, Shot Silk, Kaharaman, Brazee, Sweden, Bezar Beg, Bahlool Polish Ghalib, and Solar Star.

SANDHURST PLATE.—

J. P. Silverbolt, Iaddi, Ballysand, Little Fergus, Seagull, Princess IV Sholto, Boatsong and Monaleen II.

A GREAT BILLIARD PLAYER.

AN APPRECIATION OF JOHN ROBERTS.

The announcement that John Roberts, who for so many years reigned supreme in the billiard world, and who by many is regarded as the finest of all billiard players, will, take part in no more matches will be received with regret by all who love the game. For it may truly be said that when he was at his best there was more pleasure in seeing him score 50 than in watching any other player make twice or thrice that number, so great was his skill and so fascinating his manipulation of the balls. Born in Manchester 66 years ago, he may be said to have been born in the direct line of succession to the billiard championship, for his father, John Roberts, senior, was long at the head of the billiard-playing profession, and when, in 1870, the fatner was deposed it was only that, after a very orief interval, the son should reign in his stead.

Since the middle of the last century there have been three clearly marked stages in the development of the game. Kentfield, who preceded the elder Roberts, was a brilliant player of the all-round game. Then the elder Roberts made a speciality of the "spot" stroke. His son in his turn introduced what is known as "top of the table" play, a style of play in which he has been almost but not quite equalled by his pupil Diggle. But of no particular stroke was the younger Roberts the slave. Rather was he master of all. The freedom with which he handled his cue, the lightness, delicacy, and quickness of his strokes, filled one with admiration and envy. No player has ever equalled him in the rapidity of his decisions. His cue seemed to follow the ball up the table, but before the balls had come to rest he was moving to the point from which he expected to make his next stroke. There was none of the hesitancy or nervous indecision that one or two of the finest players of the present day are apt to show when confronted with a difficult problem.

Roberts was also a most expert pyramid player, and of course could play the "spot" stroke to perfection. I remember once, when W. J. Peall had done some marvellous feats with that stroke, asking Roberts if he thought he could do the same. "Yes," was his instant reply. "I haven't the slightest doubt I coult—if I wanted to. But if we all played the 'spot' like that—well, do you think we should ever get the public to watch us?"

It was the same idea that led him to abandon the "push" stroke. In the days when he was making huge breaks after the "spot" stroke had been barred he largely used the "push" stroke. W. Mitchell contended that the stroke was a "foul," and, though Dawson, North, and Diggle adopted it and became extremely skilful at it, there were many who took Mitchell's view, and in the end Roberts dropped it. But without its aid he still remained the finest player of his time. Stevenson, at his best, was the player who seemed to come nearest to him, but Stevenson never appeared quite so supremely confident in his skill as Roberts did. Youth will be served, of course, but even though his star has shone for over forty-three years there are few of his younger competitors who even now can surpass him at the game.

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

WELLS KNOCKS OUT MOIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Bombardier Wells knocked out Gunner Moir in the fifth round, for the championship of Great Britain. The contest took place at the Canterbury Music Hall.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

The usual change of programme takes place this week on Friday instead of Saturday on account of the Parsi Pateti Holiday. To-day's new programme is a specially attractive one. The coloured drama, "Semiramis," is a work of art. Walter Scott's famous romance, "Bride of Lammermoor," furnishes material for a most picturesque photo-play. Several other good subjects are also to be shown, including an American war-drama, and a picture showing a Parsi wedding in Bombay.

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING: THIRD DAY.

PURITY WINS CHAMPION PLATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, September 11.

[illegible] a holiday, there was another [illegible]tendance at the third day of [illegible]Meeting yesterday, when the [illegible]rse in good condition and the [illegible]r perfect. There was only one [illegible] upset, in all the others either ac[illegible]d favourites or well backed ones won. There were only six events, but some of the finishes were admirable and four of them were only given the verdict by a head—in fact in one the majority of onlookers disagreed with the Judge's decision. Of these, Brown won two. Capt. O'Brien Butler, Hoyt, Pratt and Purtoosingh one each. Timings were generally very good, and altogether the racing was such as to provide ample excitement and interest.

An opening was made with the Poona Grand Annual, and although only five ran the race made up for the deficiency. Being a handicap, it was a question whether, easily as he won before, he could carry the extra weight with success: Most people expected him to according to the betting, and gave Parkchill credit for being the one to trouble him, though all but Shotto, who is right off colour, had a very fair following. Being a puller, and with nothing speedy enough in the race, Picnic had once more to set his own pace and it was left to Parkhill again to immediately follow him all the way. The real interest began half a mile from home, where Parkhill closed up to the leader with Bambino and Royal Scotland giving no signs of being able to take part in the finish. What really decided the race was that at the three furlongs jump Picnic lost very valuable ground, not getting into his stride at once on landing. This gave Parkhill a break and, coming into the straight clear of his rival, he was able to stave him off, after a game effort to get on terms again, by a mere head. Beaten off, Bombino outstayed Royal Scotland which again was partly due to the latter pecking badly at the last with Hayes getting back to the saddle again cleverly.

As last time, Abdul Malik had a soft thing on in the Wanowrie Plate, his [illegible]ze getting him in on weight for In[illegible]es much lighter than would have been [illegible]e case in a handicap. He monopolis[illegible] no less than four fifth of the money [illegible]ittle chibbling on to others for a [illegible]ke, of which Polish claimed most [illegible]t ran far from as generously. He and [illegible]rayo (Old Rajput) set the pace together, but neither could stand it past the bend, which also applies to Raspberry, who was well up there after getting poorly away. Abdul Malik here came away as easily as ever, with a tight rein all the way. Master Bill at last gives some promise of striking Bombay form, but Ream kept ahead of him, and thus placed for the fifth time this Season, to say nothing of his win. This is Abdul Malik's fourth win in as many outings.

On the handicap, a good race was anticipated in the Visitor's Plate for second rate horses, and a ding dong finish resulted, but there were those who on form should have been handier. This being shorter, his prominent running for a considerable distance in the Aga Khan Cup made Mil a hot favourite from Canberra with Vancouver on his strong finish behind the latter last time. A late run also came on St. Gilgen with the public in the dark as to whether he can stay, though it was mentioned recently that he was going well at the end of his races. As customary, Mil at once went to the front, and, except when he was given a breather before the six furlongs where Lady Anne led him for a time, made all his own running. From fifth, St. Gilgen made up his ground wisely in gradual stages. Before five fulongs Lady Anne was done with and the former came into second place, then begin to decrease the lead till at the home turn he was within half a length. At the distance the odds were on Mil, as the whip was out on the youngster, but shortly both were feeling it. It was either's race now, and only almost on the post was St. Gilgen able to get his head in front. Both Brown and Ames rode an excellent race, the former, particularly so when his hard wasting to get down within a pound of the weight is considered. Canberra flattered at the bend only to disapoint, whereas Vancouver could not stand the early pace and was tailed off. Silver Memory dropped back when the pace was put on at about the half mile, but came again to beat flying fish.

There were only four runners in the Arab Champion Plate, and on the form shewn of late Nakib appeared to be the good thing, but was less well fancied than his stable companion, Tajilmulook. The public presumably scented a trap with Robinson on the latter though he has shewn himself to be far from his real self. On his improving running, Purity was well up and even Sir Knight badly in at the weights, had many supporters. Nakib, Purity, Tajilmulook, Sir Knight was the order in Indian file almost throughout, Purity putting in a great finish, calling on Nakib for all his reserve and catching the judge's eye. A short head was returned, but most people thought a dead-heat was the worst Nakib deserved, the one on the outside being apt to attract the attention of the man in the box. By allowing Robinson to ride Tajilmulook the old rule has presumably been changed which did away with trainers holding jockeys' licenses. Anyway he did not ride a great race as by waiting an opening on the rails would have been secured and there seemed no benefit to be derived from subsequently easing up to come inside again. The time is the best done in this race, beating Precious's five years ago. It was therefore a different run to last year, when the field simply crawled round at a canter with three runners.

A dozen of a good class went for the Ganeshkhind Plate, a sprint for all horses in which Paul Pry, Lumination, Satellite and Lord Carlyon carried about the same money. With none of these even placing, it may be imagined how upsetting was the result. Monaleen, Paul Pry and Hoppner broke away to a false start, but this did not take much out of them, as the first named proved. Monaleen again got away well from the real start, and was never headed, though Dalmatia made up for previously being left by running her very close indeed for the last furlong, Hoppner surprisingly passed Paul Pry, but whereas Brown got caught in the machine on Lord Carlyon, Satellite was so badly left that she took no part in the race and was walked back. As in her trial she beat Monaleen by about ten lengths, we must presume that she would have won had she got away, and on form it is certain Lord Carlyon would have been thereabout. Lumination had done a smashing gallop, but half a mile was enough and she has to come on yet. That neither Forfeit nor Refresher was fit is suggested by the fact that the stable jockeys were lent to others.

Finally a mile for a poor class of Arab with eighteen runners and Iron Chest favourite from Solar Star, but the former was never in it and a well backed one in Afzur Jung failed to stay. As as stopped, Mysore came outside and Solar Star cleverly on the rails, the latter a very easy winner from a challenge by Khedavi Miseer. Compared with the race won by Trustee, this is a rather remarkable reversal of form. Harry Johnson and Khedavi Miseer were not in the hunt till rather late and both may improve on this, the latter looking particularly well, Fudo, about whom there was a Dark tip, badly left.

Terms races have not been quite the boon they generally are, so it is with no very great regret that we leave them for cards full of handicaps in future. It may be of interest to note that before her race Monaleen was for sale at the same figure as the stake she won.

THE POONA GRAND ANNUAL.—Distance—2 miles over 8 flights. Rs. 2,000 to the Winner, Rs. 700 to the Second, Rs. 300 to the Third. A Handicap Hurdle race for Horses.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PARKHILL 11-12 Capt .O'B Butler 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's PICNIC 11-12 Hoyt 2
Mr. J. Crawford's BAMBINO 10-10 Gallegos 3
Mr. Abdool Shooker Sait's ROYAL SCOTLAND 10-5 .....Hayes 4

Also Ran:—Sholto 9-0 carried 9-1 Mr. Thursby.

Betting:—Picnic remained a decided favourite all through from Parkhill, with Bambino and Royal Scotland close—good betting.

The Race:—At once Picnic was in front closely followed by Bambino, Parkhill, and Royal Scotland outside. At the first turn the lead was one of two lengths, Bambino dropping back last but not far out of it with Sholto inside with Royal Scotland. The order remained past the Stand, Sholto passing Royal Scotland at the nine furlongs to be repassed at the seven, where Bambino came up to him, all in a bunch with Picnic a length and a half ahead. Parkhill ran to Picnic on the outside at the half mile with Bambino level on the rails with Royal Scotland. At the home turn Parkhill went clear of Picnic and crossed over to the rails, Royal Scotland pecking and nearly dislodging Hayes at the distance jump, the latter recovering well. Picnic made a very game effort in the straight, both all out, but Parkhill managed to keep his head in front, Bambino five lengths behind, beating Royal Scotland by three quarters, poor fifth. Time—3mins. 48secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 36½ on the Winner, Rs. 13½ and 13 on places.

(Winner trained by R. Bence.)

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance—7 furlongs. Rs. 3,000 to the Winner, Rs. 1,000 to the Second, Rs. 500 to the Third. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, W.I.

Mr. R. R. S.'s ABDUL MALIK 9-2 Brown 1
Mr. Roberts's REAM 6-10 Purtoosingh 2
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's MASTER BILL 8-9 .....Digby 3
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's MINERVA 8-0 .....Norman 4

Also Ran:—Polish 8-11, Pratt; Raspberry 8-3, Ferguson; Bravo 8-2, Bowley.

Betting:—Four fifths of the money was on Abdul Malik, a nibble for Polish, Bravo and Ream in order.

The Race:—With the exception of Raspberry, they got away together, Polish leading with Bravo outside followed at about a length and a half by Ream, Minerva and Abdul Malik with the other two close .At the five furlongs Abdul Malik went up outside level with Ream, with Raspberry closing up. Abdul Malik came outside the leaders with Raspberry outside him at the turn. The distance saw everything but the favourite settled, Master Bill came through inside Ream, but failed to catch him. Won anyhow by two lengths, a length and a quarter next with three quarters between second and third. Time—1min. 38⅕secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 12½ on the Winner, Rs. 12 and 17½ on places.

Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.

THE VISITORS' PLATE—Distance:—1¼ miles. Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 700 to the Second, Rs. 300 to the Third. A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over or an aggregate of Rs. 10,000, since 31st March, 1911.

Mr. R. R. S.'s ST. GILGEN, 7-10, Carried 7-11 ..... Brown 1
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's MIL 9-0 ..... Ames 2
Mr. F. M. Garda's SILVER MEMORY, 6-4 ..... Purtoosingh 3
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's FLYING FISH, 8-6, Bowley 4

Also Ran:—Canberra 9-1, Ferguson; Lady Anne 8-3, Gallegos; Vancouver 6-0, Harrison.

Betting:—Mil was a warm favourite from Canberra, Vancouver and St. Gilgen next.

The Race:—They were sent away well, Mil driven to the front to settle down in the lead clear of Lady Anne, then Silver Memory, Flying Fish and St. Gilgen. At the nine furlongs St. Gilgen was fourth and at the mile he passed Silver Memory; Vancouver tailed off by a dozen lengths. Lady Anne passed Mil at the seven furlongs, but at the sixth was repassed, Mil leading by two lengths when at the five furlongs Lady Anne gradually fell away. St. Gilgen was now second, followed by Flying Fish, Canberra and Silver Memory. St. Gilgen was within half a length of the leader at the turn, where Silver Memory came up again with Canberra. A splendid race ensued, both in turn being under the whip, St. Gilgen gaining a head advantage ten lengths from home and keeping it, two lengths between next two, a length and a half between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 12 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 42½ on the Winner Rs. 23 and 15 on places.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE ARAB CHAMPION PLATE.—Distance:—R. C. and Distance. Rs. 4,000 to the Winner, Rs. 1,200 to the Second, Rs. 600 to the Third. For Arabs—W. A.

Mr. Lion's PURITY, 7-11 ... Pratt 1
Messrs. Ali bin Talib and M. Goculdass's NAKIB, 8-12, ...Ruiz 2
Messrs. Ali bin Talib and M. Goculdass's TAJILMULOOK, 9-3, ... Robinson 3
Nawab Najab Ali Khan's SIR KNIGHT, 8-10, ... Digby 4

Betting:—Tajilmulook was made a better favourite than Nakib, Purity close next a trifle better backed than Sir Knight.

The Race:—Purity more tractable, they got away together, Nakih then going on to pass the stand two lengths clear of Purity with Tajilmulook close outside. They lengthened out into file, two lengths between each, till at the mile Nakib doubled this lead. From the seven Tajilmulook began to close on Purity, but the latter held him and reduced the leader's gap till three furlongs from home. Only half a length separated each of the three. The same was the case at the bend, Tajilmulook going outside losing ground. A really great race ensued, Purity tackling Nakib a furlong from home, the latter having a little in hand to hold out, out on the post Purity was up to him, being judged winner by a short head four lengths between next two, one and a half between third and fourth.

Time:—3 mins. 10⅕ secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 48½ on the Winner, Rs. 23 and 19, on places

(Winner trained by Mahomed Jamal)

THE GANESKHIND PLATE.—Distance:—6 furlongs. Rs. 6,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,500 to the second, Rs. 500 to the Third. A Handicap for Horses.

Major F. C. Stratton's MONALEEN II 7.4 .....Purtoosingh 1
Mr. A. S. Oomer's DALATIA 8-4 .....Digby 2
Mr. Homi Bilimoria's HOPPNER 9-0 .....Solomon 3
Mr. Kelso's PAUL PRY 8-13 ...Ruiz 4

Also ran:—Lumination 8-12, Hoyt; Punt 8-8, Bowley; Malmsey 8-7, Ames; Lord Carlyon 8-2, Brown; Satellite 7-12, Ferguson; Forfeit 7-11, Bullock; Refresher 7-8, Vincent; Lord Reay 6-0, Harrison.

Betting:—At first Paul Pry was favourite from Satellite, but then Lord Carlyon and Lumination were well backed, and there was little in it between the four; Punt next.

The Race:—There was a false start headed by Monaleen with Hoppner and Paul Pry, the last named going nearly to the half mile. When let go, Monaleen again shewed out, following being Lord Reay, Lumination, Malmsey and Dalmatia, the rest bunched except Satellite, who was left and took no part in the race. Lumination soon shot up second, Dalmatia outside Malmsey till at the three furlongs Lumination was done, Lord Reay second from Dalmatia and Malmsey. Paul Pry with Punt outside and Hoppner close between them shewed up at the bend, but though they passed Lord Reay they could not catch Dalmatia, who in turn made a splendid race of it with Monaleen, who stayed on by a head, two lengths next and neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 15 secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 354½ on the winner, Rs. 79, 82 and 105½ on places.

(Winner trained by D. Evenhalgh.)

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—Distance:—1 mile. Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the Second, Rs. 200 to the Third. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1911.

Mr. M. Goculdass's SOLAR STAR 8-0 .....Hoyt 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's KHEDAVI MISEER 6-6 .....Purtoosingh 2
Mr. N. Begmahomed's MYSORE 8-6, carried 8-7 .....Ruiz 3
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON 9-2 .....Myjeed 4

Also Ran:—Sweden 9-7, Capt. O'B. Butler; Ajmer 8-11, Zammil; Yanasib 8-6, Ferguson; Haify 8-1, Solomon; Iron Chest 8-1, Brown; Welcome 8-0, Dhondi; Last Chance 7-13 carried 8-0, Ames; Afzur Jung 7-13, Pratt; Best Chance 7-9, Harrison; Tulwar 7-9, Bowley; Fado 7-9, McGlone; Guy Fawkes 7-4 carried 7-5, Etul; Malabar 6-0, carried 6-10, Native; Beethoven 6-0, carried 6-11, Kaikhosroo.

Betting:—There was nothing much in it till very late, when Iron Chest was made a distinct favourite with a good deal for Solar Star, next Afzur Jung and Mysore.

The Race:—Fado got badly away, Sweden leading with Afzur Jung, then the latter went on till at the six furlongs Tulwar ran to the leader and passed him, Sweden and Mysore following them. At the three furlongs Mysore made up ground followed by Solar Star, and at the bend Tulwar was done, Mysore tackling Afzur Jung with Kedavi Miseer handy. Solar Star got through nicely on the rails and went away to win easily by five lengths, four between next two and one and a quarter between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 54⅕ secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 48½ on the Winner, Rs. 21⅕, 37 and 39 on places.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

BANGALORE SHOOTING.

S. I. R. A. MEETING.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")

HEBBAL CAMP, Sept. 11.

The weather this morning made little difference, shooting being confined to near ranges. Sergt. Parker, S. I. Railway Volunteers, has been reported to the Committee through two other competitors for giving in a daily prize ticket with a good score, with an unlimited entry ticket. Parker, having admitted that he erred in ignorance of the rules of the Committee, disqualified his shoot for that match throughout the meeting, which debars him from the S. I. R. A. aggregate.

The more important results returned to-day are as follows:—

The "J. H. Steward" Jewel (200 yards, value Rs. 694, figure target, any military position, 8 rounds, last 7 to count)—Class "A": Capt. P. A. Edwards, 1st G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, 33 points, Rs. 25; Lieut. C. D. Bingham, 109th Infantry, 32, Rs. 15; Lieut. A. Fowler, Cameron Highlanders, and Lieut. Reynolds, Nilgiri Volunteers, 31 each, Rs. 7-8. Class "B": Sergt. Major Semmence, 2nd Norfolks, 33, Rs. 20; Trumpeter Kitchenham, 7th Hussars and Pte. Robertson, 7th Hussars, 32, Rs. 10 each. Class "C": Sergt.-Major Dodson, S. I. Railway Volunteers, 35, Rs. 40; Corpl. Williams, Kolar Volunteers, 35, Rs. 40; Bombr. Freeston, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, 34, Rs. 20.

The Daily Sweepstakes (600 yards), Sergt. Major Darby, 2nd M. and S. M. Railway Volunteers, 35, Rs. 10; Lieut. J. Hamer, 108th Infantry, 34, Rs. 4; Sergt. J. Huggins, Norfolks, 34, Rs. 4.

Maharajah of Mysore's Prize (200 yards), special figure targets, value Rs. 100, with Rs. 210 added—Class "B": (1) Jemadar Ahmed Din, 101st Grenadiers, 34, Rs. 20; Jemadar Syed Abdul Gufoor, 61st Pioneers, 33, Rs. 20; Lce. Dufadar Abdul Waris Khan, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, 34, Rs. 12-8.

The Cochin Prize (300 yards, value Rs. 210, viz. Rs. 100 presented by the Rajah of Cochin, and Rs. 210 added)—Duffadar Venkoja Powar, Mysore I. S. Lancers, 34, Rs. 20; Naik Rungaswamy, 61st Pioneers, 34, Rs. 15; Lce. Duffadar Dhama Singh, 20th Deccan Horse, 34, Rs. 10.

To-day's closed events include the Madras Governor's Prize (a field aggregate with 11 points, Rs. 30; the 7th Hussars and the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers being second with 10 points each.

There was also 25 individual prizes, the first going to Pte. Doherty of the Inniskillings, with 3 points.

The Field Practice Match for pairs of men of the Indian Army was won by the 20th Deccan Horse with a regimental aggregate of 16 points, Rs. 20. The Mysore Imperial Service Lancers were second with 15 points.

Individual prizes were distributed among 29 pairs of competitors, Jemadar Abdulla Khan and Color-Havildar Balla Sawant of the 108th Infantry heading the list.

In the Individual Field Practice Match the 20th Deccan Horse returned the highest regimental aggregate of 13 points, Rs. 15, the 2nd Sappers and Miners coming second.

The Kolar team was disqualified for allowing themselves to be coached, the coaching pair being also disqualified.

The Executive Committee has decided to award prizes for yesterday's field practice matches, although the scores were below the standard required by the conditions. It is also noteworthy that the Indian Army scoring was superior to that of the British Army and Volunteers. The earnings of the latter competitors on the daily sweepstakes are still rather low, Darby of the 2nd M. and S. M. Railway Volunteers spending Rs. 10 on tickets to make a possible at 600 yards which yielded the actual cost. Williams of the Kolar Volunteers and Dobson of the S. I. Railway Volunteers tied with absolute possibles today for the "J. S. Steward" Jewel, valued at 4 guineas. They shoot off the tie to-morrow morning, but the money prize-roll is out.

GOLF WEEK AT NASIK.

CHALLENGE SHIELD PLAY CONTINUED.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Sept. 10.

INGLIS AND COOK.

The Poona player made short work of his man here, beating him 6 and 5 without much difficulty. He was in great form, and, except for a 6 at the 3rd (bogey 4), and a 5 at the 5th (also 4), played with his usual skill. At the 5th he mistook the hole, putting for the old one, which he found filled with mud, and refusing to swallow any more golf balls. When he turned his attention to the new one it was too late, his opponent having already popped in. In spite of this he was 4 up at the turn. Winning the 11th in 2, the 12th in 3, and halving the rest in 4, he won as stated.

Cook was 1 less down to bogey than he was to Inglis, but Inglis can usually give the old Colonel an anxious moment or two on any by course.

MCLEOD AND NICHOLSON.

This was a ding-dong struggle, the whole way, Nicholson taking McLeod to the last green, where he won 2 up. He was driving well and got down some good putts. He made a good start, but after being 2 up at the third went off and McLeod turned 1 up. This lead he kept to the end and never allowed the veteran to pass him.

LOWSON AND KENNEDY.

Lowson, beat Kennedy 4 and 3. He drove well and was playing a very fine short game. Kennedy does not seem to have struck any sort of form, which is a pity, as he is a golfer of ability.

R. R. BOYD AND E. E. COOMBS.

The latter scratched and the Irishman had a walk-over. This player is one of the best golfers here, though unfortunately not in form.

MONTEITH AND F. BOYD.

The local player, who was much fancied at the beginning of the week, has not been playing up to his usual form, and he found himself up against a tough player in Monteith from Poona. The latter was driving a long ball and playing good golf all through. He was 2 up at the turn, but Boyd got all square at the 11th. At the Idgah he was in the ditch, but put his ball dead with a inblick. Monteith was on Port Arthur in 2, but missed 3 putts. He won the 16th and was 2 up and 1 after a fine 3 at the cotton field.

The following will now play in the 2nd round of the Challenge Shield:—Begbie, Boyd; Lowston, Mcleod; Inglis, Adair; England Monteith.

CAPTAINS' CUP.

There was no qualifying round for this handicap match play competition, the result being a record entry of 20. The names included 3 of those who had qualified for the Challenge shield. This enabled Lowson, Kennedy and Nicholson to play in the latter.

Pooley McGeorge and Russ drew byes. Watts beat AA and won (level) 2 up. He had the whole way and was down without much trouble.

Kidd beat Wurtele (gave 5) 5 and 4.

Kidd, playing steadily, won as he liked. Duxbury beat Mackay (gave 10). He won one down at the turn, but managed to come back in 40 and win in the last green. A fine performance.

Harrison beat Gude (gave 4) 5 and 4. Curry beat Sanderson (received 3), 5 and 4. Curry started badly, but from the third hole played a scraten game, finishing only 1 down to bogey, (scraten), which, together with his 3 strokes, made him an easy winner. He holed two long putts and was later lucky in laying two stymies.

Bedwell beat Lynch Blosse (level) 2 and 1. This was a good performance of the Kamptee player as the local man knows the course well and is in good form.

Montgomery beat Frooms (gave 13) 4 and 2. Montgomery was playing well with his mashie and putting them down well with his heavy putter.

Johnstone beat Smith (received 5), 4 and 3. The long handicap man has been rather let in 2 and ought to go a good way.

Gilbert beat Van Bock (gave 5), 7 and 5. Our Hony. Secretary was in great form, especially with his driver, and won in convincing style.

Tenant beat Denning (gave 4) 8 and 7. Tennant completely overwhelmed his opponent in every point of the game.

Scotson beat Greaves 3 and 2. The President played a starting game, but Scotson was too good for him.

Nicholls and Dawn:—The latter received three strokes. Nicholls won the first hole, and, giving stroke at the second also, secured a win by doing a perfect four. The third resulted in a half. Dawson reduced his deficit by taking the fourth. Receiving a stroke, he was enabled to halve the fifth in spite of Nicholls getting down in a three. Dawson squared the match with four at the sixth. The seventh was halved, both players making no mistakes. Nicholls lead his tee shot within a yard of the pin at the eighth, but could only get a three. This secured him the hole and the lead. At the ninth Dawson was bunkered from his tee shot, the hole going to Nicholls. The 10th and 11th were halved, Nicholls winning the 12th by driving on the green. The 13th was also halved. Nicholls became dormy by a well played four at the 14th, obtained a half at the 15th, and won by four and three.

PIPE AND ROBERTSON.

Pipe won 4 and 2. Robertson endeavoured to get through the castellation work which fringes the top of the Idgah. The ball, however, stuck firmly in one of the centre holes, and, having unfortunately left braci, bet, bradawl and ladder out of his caddie bag, he lost the hole, despite the efforts of his sporting opponent, who endeavoured to blow it out.

NASIK, Sept. 11.

SECOND ROUNDS.

This morning, the fourth day of the week, we had the second rounds of the Shield and the Captain's Cup. There was nothing wrong with the weather or the course, and precious little with the golf either. Boyd and Begbie refought their battle of yesterday, and once more the issue hung in the balance right up to the last green, when Begbie holed a putt from the edge of the irrigation canal and won 1 up. Adair accomplished a fine performance in beating Inglis (4 and 2) and England disposed of Monteith (2 and 1). This leaves Begbie, McLeod, Adair and England in for the semi-final and it looks a good thing for Bombay.

ADAIR AND INGLIS.

This match was expected to prove another close game but, somewhat contrary to expectations, Adair won fairly easily (4 and 2). They both started badly, Inglis winning the first putting down a fine one from the edge of the green for 5. He missed his putts, however, at the next and lost in 5. A good 4 at the 3rd made Adair 1 up, and a fine drive at the 4th with his opponent in the bunker looked as if he would increase this. But Inglis laid him a stymie and won in 5. At the new punch bowl Adair pushed his drive out but played a strong niblick with a lot of cut which went high and dropped on the green. He holed out in 4, Inglis missing a shot putt. At the Saharanpur hole Adair played a fine drive and a second which found him on the green. Inglis looked him and was short with his second. Adair won in 4, the 7th he also won in 4 this being the third hole in succession. The short hole was halved in 4 Inglis taking 3 putts and Adair going over the 9th. Adair was over in 2 and Inglis was just short. He put his next within 4 feet while Adair was barley on the green. But Inglis again missed a putt and let Adair have a half, going to the 10th 3 down. At the Idgah Adair was just short, Inglis miss-hit his drive and took a brassie for No. 2. He got a good one over the ditch but played short with his 3rd. Adair was not quite dead with his and just failed to get a 4. The hole was halved in 5. Both were on at the quarting. Inglis had a 6 yard putt which hung on the lip of the cup and Adair, taking no risk of stymies, contented himself with a half. At the pipal Adair had a perfect tee shot, Inglis being a bit out to the left. However, he made a fine recovery and holed a-log putt for 3 half. Once more at the 13th Adair on in one Inglis in the bunker but out and on the green in 2, took 3 putts and lost in 4 to 5. This made Adair 4 up and 5 to go. The 14th was halved in an indifferent 5. Adair dormy 4 Port Arthur won by Inglis in a bad 6 to a worse 7. After a splendid drive by Adair and the sixteenth saw the finish. Inglis drove a good ball but Adair pulled over the trees the other side of the road, He put his 2nd close to the green. Inglis, too strong and weak with his approach, succumbed to a well-played 4 by Adair. The latter played a great game all through and took full advantage of Inglis' weak putting.

ENGLAND AND MONTEITH.

This also was expected to be a close thing and, although the result does not indicate much difference between the two, England won fairly comfortably by 201. He was putting beautifully and seldom in trouble with his long game.

BOYD AND BEGBIE (Replay).

These two again went at it hammer and tongs. In many ways the game was played in much the same way as yesterday. Begbie again went into the cotton field and Boyd again fluffed his short approach into the Irish bridge. Begbie started none too well, taking 6 and 7 over the first two, but he won the first owing to Boyd's putting. The third he lost in 4, but the 5th and 6th he won in good style (3 and 4). The 7th was halved in 6 and the 8th in 3, but he drew ahead again with a 4 at the 9th and turned 3 up. Boyd went into the Idgah and found his ball lying badly tucked up right under the wall. This, however, he put his head against and, balancing himself as best he could, he hooked it out to the left with a clever scythe stroke. He lost the hole in 4, halved the quarry 3, and won the peepal tree in 4. Begbie's tee-shot ran over into the tree and in trying to play it played on to himself and lost the hole. He had bad luck again at the next Boyd laying a wicked stymie. The 14th was halved in 5 and also Port Arthur. Boyd drove a splendid ball here. The 6th was again halved in 4. Boyd played two perfect shots but overran the hole with his putt. The cotton field was won by Boyd in 4 and they went to the last hole again all square. Begbie again went out to the right in 2 and again ran over almost into the canal in 3. Boyd, after a weak 3rd played another beautiful mashie dead, leaving Begbie two to halve the match. The latter, however, went over to his ball, seized a club and, without pausing a second, put down a 10-yard putt and won a splendid game on the 36th green. He thoroughly deserved his win. He went out in 43 and home in 40. Boyd played some first-class golf, but his opponent was on the top of his form and gave practically nothing away.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.—2nd Round.

Col. McGeorge had a w o pipe scratched. Bedwell beat Duxbury (received 6) (4 and 3). The left-hander was too much for the Pali Hill Secretary. Johnstone beat Nicholls (received 11) (3 and 1). Nicholls could not compete against this heavy handicap. Scotson beat Watts (gave 3) (7 and 6). The cricketer-golfer was thinking too much about his favourite game.

Harrison beat Kidd (received 5) (2 and 1). Kidd was 1 up at the turn but Harrison played like a scratch man coming home. Pooley beat Russ (gave 5) (5 and 3). Russ was also 1 up at the turn and made a muddle, of the quarry when he had a stroke and then fell off his game.

LADIES' BOMBAY BANGLE.

Played Tuesday and Wednesday. 36 Holes Medal Round Handicap. The best 9 holes to win.

Mrs. Tennant won this last night with 47-10, but this morning another winner was found in Mrs. Boyd (32 plus 1½). If any more come in to-morrow the handicapping committee will give a box of bangles to each.

England and Adair beat MacKay and Nichols 3 and 2.

McGeorge and Lynch Blosse beat Pooley and Inglis 1 up.

Kennedy and Ogilvy beat Smith and Scotson 6 and 4.

Nicholson and Watts beat Monteith and Cochrane 2 and 1.

Other results—Pipe scratched in the Captain's Cup as he discovered he had been playing a wrong handicap in the first round, this having been reduced without his knowledge. Mr. Greaves went out and slew a snake at the 17th single-handed. It was lying nicely teed up, and our president with his well-known brassie swing and without damaging his club, accomplished his object.

JOCKEY EVANS' DEPARTURE.

LICENCE STILL SUSPENDED.

Jockey Evans, one of India's premier riders, left Bombay on Wednesday night for Colombo.

The Royal Calcutta Turf Club have refused to grant him a licence. The Western India Turf Club have given him a clearance. A number of leading horse-owners of Bombay had applied to both clubs for permission for Evans to ride in Calcutta and Bombay. Apparently their petition was not favourably received, hence Evans' departure.

His many friends will learn this with regret. Evans was a fine horseman and it will be remembered that he won the Viceroy's Cup on Fitz Grafton, besides having achieved victories in most of the principal races in India.

FOOTBALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Y. M. C. A. v. HORNETS.

Owing to Y. M. C. A. not being able to turn out a team, they conceded the points for the match to their opponents.

TOLL OF THE SEA.

LLOYD'S QUARTERLY RETURN OF SHIPS LOST.

Lloyd's return of ships lost during the quarter January 1 to March 31 was issued August 20. From this it appears that the total number of steam vessels lost numbered 102, representing a net tonage of 109,923 and a gross of 177,715 tons. Thirty-five out of the total were ships belonging to the United Kingdom and three to colonies. Of the former 24 were wrecked, 4 foundered as the result of collisions, and 1 was burned at sea, while 6 were reported as "missing." France and Norway each lost 10 steamers, and the United States 6. Out of the 102 lost 62 were wrecked, 16 were involved in collisions, 11 foundered, and 10 mysteriously disappeared.

The total loss of steam and sailing vessels was damned, etc., was 68 (tonnage 47,558), of which 21 belonged to the United States, 10 to Norway, and 6 to the United Kingdom. The causes of loss were as follows: Wrecked 37; abandoned, 13; collided, 8; foundered, 4; broken up, condemned, etc., 3; burned, 1; and missing, 2.

The total lost of steam and sailing vessels was 170, representing 225,273 tons. Of these 41 ships (80,441 tons). were British, 27 (25,641 tons) American 20, (21,966 tons) Norwegian, and 13 (16,195 tons French. More than half the total number of ships lost, or 99, were wrecked. Those sunk as the result of collisions numbered 24. Fifteen vessels foundered, 13 were abandoned at sea, and 12 were missing.

The number of steam and sailing vessels owned by the United Kingdom, to Lloyd's Register Book. 1912-13, was 9,279, representing a tonnage of 18,213,620, and the percentage of loss, both in respect of ships and the tonnage owned, was 0.44 per cent. The heaviest loss was sustained by Spain, the percentage of vessels lost being 1.02 and of tonnage 1.04, while the smallest loser was Holland, in whose case the percentages were 0.14 and 0.02 respectively.

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All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.
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All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

REID.—On the 4th September, at Dalhousie Lodge, Edzell, N. B., the wife of Marshall Reid, I.C.E., of a son, who survived his birth only a few hours.

HORE-RUTHVEN.—At Quetta, 30th Aug. the wife of Capt. Hon. A. Hore-Ruthven, King's Dragoon Guards, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STONE—INGLIS.—28th Aug. at Christ Church, Trivandrum, by the Rev. W. Light, Arthur Percival Stone, third son of Frank Stone, Esq. of Carlton Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, to Helen May, elder daughter of the late Hugh Inglis, of Kings Mills, Inverness, and of Mrs. Owen Barrow, Travancore

DEATHS.

COURGON.—On the 27th August, at 3-1, Royd street, Calcutta, Isoline, the daughter of Mrs. and Mr. Achille Courgon, of Chandernagore, aged 14 years.

JOHNSON.—On the 2nd September, at Nanjangode, Arthur Joseph, the only beloved son of Marie and St. Clair Johnson, of the "Kulhutty Estate," Santaveri, aged 12 years and 4 months. Drowned in the river learning to swim with his school (Bishop Cotton's) companions, where they had gone for an outing with the Staff.—English, African and Indian papers, please copy.

COURGON.—At 3/1, Royd Street, Calcutta, 27th Aug., Isoline, the only daughter of Mrs. and Mr. Achille Courgon, of Chandernagore, aged 14 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi New Year Eve, Bank Holiday.
Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency v. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Poona Races, Third Day, Poona.
Harwood League Association Football: R. A. A. vs. Commercial Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45.
Debate.—"That Sectarian Universities are not desirable"—Y. M. C. A., Student Branch, Girgaum 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 13.

Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency v. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Harwood League Association Football: Sherwood Foresters v. Bombay. Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45.
Poona Races, Fourth Day, Poona.

MONDAY, September 15.

Quadrangular Cricket Match between winners of the two foregoing matches, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 11-30.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.
Harwood League Association Football: Commercial Gymkhana vs. Sherwood Foresters Cooperage, 5-45.
Agricultural Conference at the Council Hall, Poona.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Final: Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 12.
Harwood League Association Football: Grant Medicals vs. Sherwood Foresters, Cooperage, 5-45.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

Khordadsal: Bank Holiday.
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Final: Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 12
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.
Harwood Association Football League: Hornets vs. All Blacks, Cooperage, 5-45
Agricultural Conference at Poona.
Poona Horse Show, First Day, Poona.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

Ballard Concert. Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road, 9-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph. Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9 30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
September, 12 1913.

INDIANS IN CANADA.

Mr. Clark's statement in the Imperial Legislative Council on Tuesday that the Colonial Office is in communication with the Dominion Government regarding the withdrawal of the "Continuous Journey clause" in the case of the wives and minor children of Indians domiciled in Canada is disappointing, inasmuch as it clearly indicates that nothing definite in this direction has been done since the promulgation of the iniquitous order on May 9, 1910. The order was as follows:—

From and after the date hereof the landing in Canada shall be, and the same is, hereby prohibited of any immigrants who have come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which they are natives or citizens, and upon through tickets purchased in that country or purchased or prepaid in Canada.

It is, of course, physically impossible to fulfil the terms of the order for the simple and sufficient reason that there is no direct steamship service between India and Canada, and no steamship companies in India will issue through tickets to Canada. Another oppressive regulation which bears more heavily on Indians than on other Orientals is the following:—

No immigrant of Asiatic origin shall be permitted to enter Canada unless in actual and personal possession in his or her own right of two hundred dollars, unless such person is a native or subject of an Asiatic country in regard to which special statutory regulations are in force or with which the Government of Canada has made a special treaty, agreement or convention.

Owing, however, to special treaties with Japan and China, as we pointed out in a recent article, four hundred Japanese are admitted yearly on showing that they possess fifty dollars in specie or negotiable securities, and Chinese are admitted without any restriction to their number on payment of a poll-tax of 500 dollars. But in the case of Indians, this regulation becomes wholly inoperative on account of the provision of the "Continuous Journey Clause."

We have frequently dealt in these columns with the disabilities and hardships under which Indians have been doomed to suffer in the British colonies and dominions, and the question of the amendment or repeal of notoriously un-English, unjust and oppressive measures has now become one of vital national importance to India. As Sir Ibrahim Rahimtollah and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta asked at the recent public meeting in Bombay, are Indians to regard themselves as citizens of the British Empire or not? At present the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, is a mere mockery to the Indian who finds himself in South Africa or Canada, where he is treated as an undesirable alien, while the hospitable doors of his own country are opened wide to every colonial. The position is, as we have pointed out over and over again, inconsistent with the whole theory of co-operation and co-partnership on which the British Empire is based, and to allow the self-governing dominions to place these disabilities upon the Indian subjects of the King-Emperor involves a slur on the honour of the Government. What is most amazing and most unjust about the thing is, however, the assumption by these self-governing dominions, and the tacit acquescence of the Imperial Government, that India has no claim to have her undoubted rights enforced. One would suppose that the Empire owes nothing to India, whereas it owes everything. Lord Curzon once said that, after all, India is the only Empire we have got. What he meant, exactly, by this no one has ever been able to divine, but it is clear that without India, there would be a very poor outlook for the British Empire. The whole of that vast fabric has grown out of the immense prosperity that has accrued to the Mother Country by the wealth of her possessions, which has enabled the development and enterprise which founded and built up the great self-governing colonies. The enormously preponderating contribution to this prosperity, this greatness, has come from India, which has not only poured out her wealth and given her immensely valuable custom to help build up the Empire, of which she is one of the main props, but has offered the blood of her soldiers for the cause of the whole Empire,—soldiers some of whom, it is lamentable to note, are among the very men who are denied a free footing in the Colonies. India has long borne the greatest burden of any part of the Empire in the matter of Imperial Defence; she was the greatest asset—as she still is,—to the Empire when these self-governing colonies were puling infants; and it is more true to-day than it ever was, that the greatest loss the Empire could suffer would be that of the trust and confidence of the Indian people in the power and willingness of the Imperial Government, as representing the Throne, to protect their rights. The self-governing Colonies are as much interested in the preservation of that confidence as the Mother Country, and it is time that it should be properly represented to them, that, self-governing or not, the people of India have every right to equal consideration with them in this matter. Unless that right is conceded, and enforced by the Imperial Government, a dangerous blow will be struck at the future of British rule in India. There will be left a festering sore that will grow with the spread of education, as more and more people in this country come to realise that their rights as British citizens are non-existent in other parts of the Empire; and that chiefly on grounds of racial and colour prejudice, which is expressly against the terms of the Queen's Proclamation. For Lord Crewe, himself, in the House of Lords excused the decision of the Imperial Government not to interfere with the Immigration Act on the ground that they were unwilling to oppose the expressed wishes of a self-governing *white* community,—a declaration which has left a most painful impression in this country.

INDIAN COPYRIGHT LAW.

The speech of Sir Harcourt Butler in the Imperial Council on Tuesday, when introducing the Bill to modify and add to the provisions of the Copyright Act of 1911, seems to show, so far as one can judge without having seen the text of the Bill itself, that the Government have dealt wisely on the whole with the various problems specially applying to India which, of course, could not be touched by the Act of 1911. That Act was passed by the British Parliament as a result of the International Conference at Berne and the Imperial Government undertook, as far as it was possible for them to do so, that the same laws of copyright should be extended throughout the British Empire. As a result the English Act was proclaimed as the law of India by an ordinance of the Governor-General in Council in December last, but it was obvious that various gaps would have to be filled up, and some of the provisions altered by an amending act, in view of the fact that in this country the conditions make the English law in some respects inapplicable. For instance, there is hardly any, if any, publication of music in India, and it is only since the introduction of talking machines that there has been any such thing as a permanent record of Indian songs and instrumental music. As Sir Harcourt Butler pointed out, it is impossible in many cases to identify the original composer or author, while the great variety of notation and tune to which many Indian melodies are subjected are sometimes sufficient to set up a new claim to original work. There has therefore been in the past no such thing as copyright in Indian music, but hencetorward there will be copyright in musical works which have been graphically produced. Then, again, some liberal modification of the law in regard to translations is essential in this country, to encourage the translation and propagation of foreign works in the various vernaculars. It seems to us that the Government, in placing a limit of five years as the period of prohibition from the first date of publication, and in the requirement of two years' notice to the author of the intention to publish a translation, do justice both to the public and the literary profession. For the rest, the Act of 1911, which few people seem to know is now the law of India, brings things generally up-to-date and is very comprehensive. It abolishes the formality of the registration of copyright, and the onus of proving that he is not aware of copyright is now thrown upon the person infringing it, while provisions are included for copyright in photographs, sculpture, and works of art.

The question of copyright in news, a very vexed one in this country, is not expressly dealt with in the Act, but it will be well for those journals, which largely live on the enterprise of their contemporaries, to note that the English Act definitely lays down that a newspaper is a literary production and as such is copyright. This has been the settled law of England, as a matter of fact, since 1881, when it was decided in the case of Walter v. Howe, that a newspaper is a book within the meaning of the Act of 1842, and can claim all the rights that a book has under the Act—a decision that was emphasised in 1900, in the famous case of Walter v. Lane, when it was decided in the House of Lords that the copyright of verbatim reports of Lord Rosebery's speeches was the property of the "Times" newspaper, from which Mr. John Lane, the publisher, had taken them. Further than this, we believe we are right in saying that it has been held in England that the principle of protecting within reasonable limits the labour and expenditure of newspapers that give to the public the earliest news and arrange it for publication, is applicable to telegrams, within certain limits. Thus, for instance, if a newspaper publishes an exclusive telegram announcing, say, the death of a great person, and describing in detail the cause of his death and the way in which he died, while it would be against public interest to prevent others from circulating the fact of the death, the journal should be protected from the whole of, or any extensive extracts from, its telegram being copied by rival papers. In India the public are almost entirely dependent for their telegraphic news from Europe on Reuter's Agency, and the leading newspapers pay a substantial subscription for the delivery of this service of telegrams in their offices. Telegrams are, however, not only freely appropriated by lesser journals, in subsequent publications, but it is well known that they are intercepted by various means so as to enable their publication by papers who have not paid for them, simultaneously with that of the papers that have done so. This is obviously an improper appropriation from which those who pay for the news have a right to be protected. We think it highly probable that there is such protection under the new Act, but it would be more satisfactory if the Government could be persuaded to deal with the matter specifically. No one wishes to interfere with the reasonable dissemination of news in this country, and a twenty-four hours' copyright in each centre is as much, probably, as any newspaper or news agency would ask for. But it is certainly the minimum of justice.

DAY BY DAY.

Entertainments to Viceroy's Council Members.

The Hon. Sir William Meyer is giving a dinner at Peterhof to the members of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 14th instant. Sir Harcourt and Lady Butter are entertaining the members at lunch on 12th instant.

The Bishop of Bombay.

The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay is published: 11th September, leave Bombay, arrive Poona; 11th or 12th September, leave Poona, arrive Bombay.

The Parsi New Year.

Twelve hundred and eighty-two years have elapsed, according to a computation universally recognized as erroneous, since the last Yezdegid ascended the throne of Parsi Persia in 632 A.C., as the last sovereign of the ruling house of Sasan. To-day the Parsis of India begin their new year 1283. The Parsi calender, likes so many other characteristic peculiarities of Iranian civilization was adopted by many nations. It caught the fancy of the enlightened Akbar. The diary of Jehangir is dated after the Parsi calendar which has twelve distinct names for the twelve months. This reckoning holds good to this day in Northern India where Urdu papers print the Parsi date along side of the Hegira and the Christian reckonings. The tolerant Nizam, the deputy of the Great Moguls in the Deccan, has not discontinued the era, which has been extinguished in Moslem Persia. The past year in the Parsi Community has been one of steady progress, and not uneventful in charitable bequests—an outstanding feature of Parsi social history. Altogether over fourteen and a half lakhs of rupees have been devoted to benevolence and benefaction thus maintaining the traditional liberality of the community, in evidence since the advent of a benign paramount power.

Educational Service and the C. I. D.

The following is from an editorial note in the "Indian Mirror":—

A certain member of the Education service was appointed as the Principal or Professor of a certain College in East Bengal; when this announcement was made the Magistrate received an anonymous letter to say that the Professor was an undesirable person. He set an enquiry through the C. I. D. who reported that the Professor was not a right sort of person, and had the appointment cancelled. The Professor felt this to be an insult and challenged a public inquiry on sworn evidence. His prayer was not granted, but a sifting inquiry was made, and it transpired that the C. I. D. had the information against the Professor from a spiteful pleader, who could not now confirm or support it, and that the Professor was a strict disciplinarian and had made many enemies amongst the guardians of students that came under his teaching, and further that he was well spoken of by the Principals of the Colleges in which he had hitherto served. Mr. Lyon has been disgusted with the Criminal Intelligence Department, and has, such is our information, instructed all College Committees not to refer again to the Criminal Intelligence Department for certificates of character of the members of the Education Service of Bengal.

Language of a Third-rate Counsel.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" writes:—

"A few years ago when the dangerous cult of men of the Krishnavarama type found a footing among young Indians here, and Sir Curzon Wyllie fell a victim to political assassination, the rules relating to the admission of strangers to the India Office were revised and made more stringent. Any young Indian calling to see an official or member of Council was taken to a waiting-room and requested to fill up a form stating his name, and address, and the nature of his business, and if the interview was granted he was escorted to the room by a messenger. A provision of this kind was the more necessary as Mr. Arnold the Educational Adviser, was located in the Office, and it was found desirable to extend the rule to other Indian visitors not known to the messengers. On a recent occasion Mr. Gokhale called on Mr. Mallet by appointment, and the messenger, who apparently did not know him, asked him to fill up the usual form. Mr. Gokhale said that this was unnecessary as he came by appointment, and asked the messenger to take in his card. As he was disinclined to do so, Mr. Gokhale was about to leave, but another messenger who knew him by sight took him to Mr. Mallet's room, and Mr. Mallet expressed his regret that there had been any misunderstanding On returning home Mr. Gokhale wrote to the Permanent Under Secretary, who replied that the rules should be reconsidered, but mentioned that similar arrangements for visitors to write their name, address and business exist in other public offices and in mercantile counting houses. In reply Mr. Gokhale urged that the point at issue was that there should be no discrimination as between the European and the Indian. Subsequently he was informed that the result of the reconsideration of the rules has been their amendment, to provide that in the case of anyone who is known or who calls by appointment it will be sufficient for him to send in his card; but that strangers or persons unknown to the messengers, whether Indian or Europeans, will be required to fill the prescribed form. The net result the change is the complete avoidance racial discrimination.

Mortality Returns.

No fresh cases of plague were reported in Bombay during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday. The total mortality from all causes was 78, as compared with 109 of the corresponding day of last year and 64 of 1911.

Weekly Health Statistics.

The statistics of births and deaths in the different localities in the City of Bombay for the week ending 6th September, 1913, show that 543 deaths and 362 births were recorded during the period, as compared with 690 deaths and 375 births in the corresponding week of 1912. The annual rate of mortality was 28.82 as against 36.63 of the corresponding week of 1912. Out of the total mortality small-pox accounted for 3, plague 12, fevers 62, diarrhoea 41, dysentery 22, diseases of the respiratory system 173, old age 26, debility 57, from the point of view of age, 156 died under 1 year, 74 were 1 to five years old, 313 above five years.

An Appeal to Mr. Tagore.

The following is from the "Westminster Gazette":—

THE SOUNDING O'T.
Oh great Rabindranath Tagore,
So welcome to this alien shore,
Though everybody cries your fame
None feel quite sure about your name.
Some make the poet rhyme with story,
And say Rabindranath Tagore;
Others make Anglo-Indians sorry.
By always calling it Tagore;
And one (though he's accused of waggery)
Persists in his own version—Tagore.
A friend of mine has laid a wager
We'll find the proper way is Tagore.
Do set us right for evermore,
Mr. Rabindranath Tagore.

Mosquitoes in England.

Complaints are being heard everywhere concerning the extraordinary number of mosquitoes to be seen—and felt—in England this summer, says the "Globe." No statistics, indeed, are needed to convince the average holiday-maker that the mosquito has definitely established itself in this country, and has become acclimatised to such good, or bad, purpose that it is rapidly becoming as great a pest over here as in tropical regions. More than one death has been reported in the papers this year as directly attributable to a mosquito bite, and most people know of one or more serious cases of poison from the same cause.

The Late Sir K. Seshadri Iyer.

The "Madras Mail," understands that H. E. the Viceroy will unveil the statue of the late Sir E. Seshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I., on the 20th November, during his visit to Bangalore. The statue, it will be remembered, was subscribed for by the numerous friends and admirers of the late Dewan, and was made in bronze by Mr. W. R. Cotton. It arrived in Bangalore some four years ago and has, as was recently remarked by "Max" in "Capital," "reposed in a godown or some other receptacle ever since." The subscribers to the memorial will be glad to hear that, after all this delay, it has been resolved to instal the statue opposite to the Sir Seshadri Iyer Memorial Hall in the Cubbon Park, Bangalore.

The Medical Profession.

The following order of the Mysore Government is of interest in connection with the Medical Registration Bill and the agitation against native physicians in British India:—Government observe that one of the prime objects of the establishment of the Ayurvedic College in Mysore is to ensure the supply of a class of physicians who can be safely permitted to practice indigenous systems of medicine. Having regard to the character of the knowledge and training imparted in the Ayurvedic College of Mysore, Government are pleased to lay down that a certificate granted by the Head of the College be deemed to indicate a professional qualification sufficient for the charge of a Vaidyasala.

Sectarian Universities.

Mr. K. Natarajan, B.A., under the auspicies of the Literary and Debating Union of the Student Branch of the Y. M. C. A., Girgaum, will open a debate on the above subject this evening at 9 p.m., moving "That Sectarian Universities are not desirable." Mr. S. C. Sen will oppose, and Prof. Wadia, M.A., has consented to take the chair. This is to be the last debate of the term and a good meeting is expected.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

AGREEMENT AS TO ADRIANOPLE.

...RESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11.

The Turco-Bulgarian negotiations are progressing in a most friendly spirit, and it is probable that a definite understanding will be reached at the next sitting to-day. The question of nationalities was settled in principle on the 9th instant. The Bulgarians refused to admit Turkish possession of Demotika and the question has been left open. The question of Kirk Kilisseh was not touched.

A telegram from Sofia says that optimism is diminishing regarding the negotiations. Political circles declare that if Turkey maintains exaggerated demands Bulgaria will be forced to break off the negotiations. The general belief is that the powers, particularly Russia, will exert influence at the moment in order to induce the Porte to formulate demands acceptable to Bulgaria.

AN IMPORTANT CONCESSION.

LATER.

It is said that at Tuesday's conference the Bulgarian delegates were prepared to agree to the cession of a twenty kilometre zone beyond the River Maritza around Adranople.

GREEK KING'S INDISCRETION.

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Sept. 11.

The following semi-official statement has been published here:—"The Press and public opinion have been deeply stirred by the misunderstanding arising out of the speech of King Constantine in reply to the Kaiser. Greece will never forget the great services which France has always rendered her, nor the work of General Eydoux and the French Military Mission. The words of King Constantine ought not to have been interpreted as they have been in France."

STATEMENT BY GREEK MINISTER.

PARIS, Sept. 11.

The Greek Minister affirms that King Constantine never intended to wound the feelings of France, for whom he has the deepest admiration.

He merely expressed his opinion about the excellence of German tactics, which, even in France, count many admirers.

The King renders full justice to the eminent services of the French mission.

The Minister's statement, however, has not allayed indignation. The newspapers hope that the King himself will take action to efface the deplorable impression created.

BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

CELEBRATION OF CENTENARY IN OHIO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

The centenary of the battle of Lake Erie was celebrated in Putin Bay, Ohio, by the dedication of a marble pillar 335 feet high, commemorating the centenary of Anglo-American peace. Mr. Taft was the principal speaker. The remains of British and American officers killed in the battle were ceremoniously disinterred to-day and reinterred in the crypt to the accompaniment of religious services.

COURT RECORDS IN RIVER.

DARBHANGA MYSTERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHERIASERAI, Sept. 11.

Twenty-four records of contested civil suits pending in the court of the Second Munsiff of Darbhanga were found floating in the river Gondak, near the B. and N. W. Railway bridge at Samastipur. How and in what circumstances the records were removed is shrouded in mystery.

The matter has been reported to the police for enquiry.

HELIGOLAND DISASTER.

STORY OF EYE-WITNESSES.

AIRSHIP NOT OVERLOADED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HAMBURG, Sept. 10.

The bodies of Captains Metzging and Hannee and two men have been washed ashore near Cuxhaven. Two have been picked up by a smack off Heligoland.

Messages of condolence have been received from all over the world.

Eye-witnesses of the disaster say that the Zeppelin was manoeuvring with two waterplanes when a storm cloud appeared with amazing suddenness. The aviators, realising the danger tried fruitlessly to dodge the storm area. Torrential rain helped the hull of the Zeppelin seawards, but the squall hit the end of the airship and sent her whirling round and round into the sea. The waterplanes just managed to reach land.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The official account of the Heligoland disaster refutes the criticisms published in Germany that the airship was overloaded. The account says that owing to the extraordinary change in the weather the accident must be attributed to a Higher Power. The disaster in no wise diminishes the fighting value of Zeppelins.

The English Press, while deeply sympathising with Germany's misfortune, expresses, the opinion that the disaster, emphasises the instability of airships compared with aeroplanes.

TWO SOLDIERS KILLED.

Zeppelin 5, coming from the manoeuveres, after a difficult journey, could not be housed in the shed owing to a strong cross wind. She was being held down by 150 persons when a sudden gust carried her up. The airship was only saved by the crew promptly restarting the motors. Four soldiers did not let go the ropes soon enough and were carried up with the vessel. One jumped off, another was dragged into the car, while the remaining two fell 450 feet and were killed instaneously.

ZEPPELIN 5.

A telegram from Leipsig states that Zeppelin 5 has been successfully housed in a shed.

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S CONDOLENCES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

M. Poincare has sent condolences to the Kaiser in connection with the Zeppelin disaster. It appears that while the cars were submerged almost instantaneously, the bag and a mass of cordage floated some time, and those who were saved supported themselves on it.

SIMLA SEASON.

GUESTS AT VICEREGAL DINNER PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge attended a lecture given by Col. Frost at the theatre on "The Progress in Sanitation in the Army in India."

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, H. E. the Governor of Bengal and Lady Carmichael, and staff, attended a performance of the "Romany Rovers" last night at the Gaiety Theatre.

There was a dinner party at Viceregal lodge this evening. Among those present were Lord and Lady Carmichael Sir Elliot and Lady and Miss Colvin, Capt. H. G. Vaux, Major and Mrs. Blackham, Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer, Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler, Mr. Syed Ali Imam, Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock, Lady Edith Legard, Mr. H. Wheeler, Surg-General. Crofts, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brunyate, Justice Agnew and Mrs. Agnew, Major-General. Aylmer and Mrs. Alymer, Major-General. Williams and Mrs. Williams, Mr. C. A. Barron and Mrs. Barron, Col. Marlow, Brig.-General. Peyton and Mrs. Peyton, Count Karl von Luxbury, Lady Cleveland, Col. and Mrs. Seton, Mr. Muddiman, Mr. Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. E. H. Otle Dr. Denison Ross, Major and Mrs. Van Renen, Mrs. Grant, Major and Mrs. Spence, Mrs. Lawless Hepper, Major and Mrs. H. B. St. John, Rev. Black and Miss Black, Mrs. Stewart, and Mrs. Arthur Johnstone.

THAW DEPORTED.

EXCITING SCENE AT SUDDEN ARREST.

LAWYERS ASTONISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COATICOOK, (CANADA), Sept. 10.

The Immigration officers to-day seized Thaw and took him shrieking and fighting madly into a motor. Thaw smashed a window with a bottle and yelled: "This is a case of kidnapping." Then he was rushed to the Vermont border.

It is reported that the officers were acting on the instructions of the Minister of the Interior. Lawyers are astonished at the suddenness of the deportation.

ESCAPE AND RE-CAPTURE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

Thaw was released by the Canadian authorities after being rushed across the frontier. He entered the motor car in which some journalists had followed him and wandered through Vermont, New Hamphire. He was eventually arrested at a schoolhouse near Colebrooke by order of the Acting-Governor of New York State.

FRONTIER RE-CROSSED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

Thaw has crossed the border in a motor car, making direct for the Matteawan asylum.

P. & O. EASTERN MAIL SERVICE

BENGAL MAHAJANI SABHA'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

The Committee of the Bengal Mahajani Sabha, replying to the Government of Bengal on the P. and O. contract for the Eastern mail service, say that the Company hardly make any effort to make up delays on the Continent and to deliver mails in proper time. Having regard to the daily increase of commercial correspondence between India and Europe, the mail service between Bombay and Brindisi and *vice versa* should be accelerated to ten days. The Committee suggest that a bi-weekly service of mails between India and Europe should be introduced by the Peninsular and Oriential Company either independently or in conjunction with other steamship companies.

BANGALORE TELEGRAPH OFFICIAL'S DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 11.

The death occurred at the Central Telegraph Office, Bangalore, this evening of Mr. Henry Cassels, the Deputy Superintendent, who has been in charge there for about three years. After coming here from Poona, he joined the department from the Lawrence Memorial School, and was to have retired next November. The deceased officer was greatly esteemed but seemed to break down since his son's death at Bombay last year during the cholera outbreak.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 6th September, 1913 stood at 1,121 against 1,523 cases. The Bombay Presidency had 582; Madras 46; Bengal 1; Bihar 2; United Provinces 182; the Punjab 20; Burma 62; Mysore 84; Hyderabad 53; Rajputana 1; and N. W. F. Province 18.

BURMA RAILWAY LINE BREACHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 11.

A telegram from Taungai Station, dated 10th instant states that the line from mile 671-8 to 9 has been breached by heavy floods. The breach was repaired to-day but the water has not yet subsided. It is estimated that the floods have destroyed seven thousand acres of land in the Syriam District.

AWARD OF STATE SCHOLARSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept 11.

A "Press Communique" states that the Government of India have this year awarded the State scholarship tenable in Europe by domiciled European or Anglo-Indian girls or women, to Miss Muriel Agnes Isabella McKenzie, B.A., L.T., (Allahabad).

HOME CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Lord Londesborough's eleven beat Kent at Scarborough by 337 runs.

HOME RULE CONFLICT.

CONFERENCE OF PARTY LEADERS.

SETTLEMENT BY CONSENT.

LORD LOREBURN'S SCHEME

"PERTURBED CABINET."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Lord Loreburn in a three-column letter to the "Times" urges the necessity of a conference of party leaders to settle the Irish question by consent.

He says that a critical time is rapidly approaching and that no good purpose will be served by ignoring the certainty that the passage of the Home Rule Bill will be followed by serious rioting in the North of Ireland. On the other hand, if the Bill by some accident is rejected, the situation will be even more seriously with the prospect of rioting, boycotting and intimidation.

Lord Loreburn suggests that no preliminary conditions should be exacted from the confereces but that, unlike the Conference of 1910, final proposals should be published if no agreement is concluded, in order to enable the public to judge of the definite views of leading men.

"A PUBLIC CONFESSION."

The "Times" in an editorial describes Lord Loreburn's document as of the first political importance. It says: "For the first time, on the eve of a great political crisis, may be, national disaster a distinguished Liberal statesman makes a public confession of the belief that, as a permanent solution, the Irish policy of the Government is indefensible. We have reason to believe that behind the scenes the members of the Cabinet are gravely perturbed at the prospect before the country."

The "Times" concludes by saying that evidence is not at present forthcoming that the time is ripe for applying Lord Loreburn's method for achieving a peaceful solution.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND LORD SALISBURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a letter to the "Times," in reply to Lord Salisbury, says he can and will readily furnish instances of investments by members of the Cecil family when they were in office, but that responsibility for their publication must rest on Lord Salisbury.

CALCUTTA JUTE TRADE.

POSSIBLE RECORD YEAR IN PROSPECT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The local jute mills show a total profit for half-year of Rs. 1,27,00,000 against Rs. 64,00,000 during the corresponding half-year in 1912, and Rs. 1,35,00,000 in the second half of 1912.

A revival in the local manufacturing trade was marked in the first half of 1912, but in the second half the pace was so rapid that the total profit for the year was a record. The year 1913 promised at one time to eclipse even that brilliancy, for in the first half the turnover was nearly double that of the previous season.

"But," asks "Capital," "will the promise be fulfilled?" This is the question which manufacturers are ruefully asking themselves after contemplating the present inflated price of the raw material. But for the frenzied speculation both in the pucca market and in the Bhitar Bazar, one of which reacts on the other, raw jute would now be at a much more reasonable level and the margin of profit would make the year 1913 a landmark in the history of the industry.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Hon. Mr. M. Maxwell has been confirmed in the appointment of Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs from the date of the retirement of Sir Charles Stewart Wilson.

THE STOLEN PEARL NECKLACE.

HOW THE THIEVES WERE TRAPPED.

CLEVER DETECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The five men who were detained on September 2 by the London police in connection with the theft of the famous pearl necklace were again brought up at Bow-street to-day. Counsel for the prosecution dwelt on the stimulus given by the offered reward of ten thousand sterling.

A Frenchman met one of the accused at Antwerp, the latter desiring purchasers of articles of the value of a million and a half francs. Eventually the Frenchman was told that this was the famous pearl necklace. The Frenchman consulted with his cousin as to how they could gain the reward. They, then, with an expert jeweller co-operating with the London police, entered into prolonged, elaborate and skilful negotiations, and pretended to purchase the necklace, actually buying two of the best pearls, and paying a hundred thousand francs for them. This led to the arrest of the accused.

Counsel remarked that the negotiations had been conducted with the most admirable nerve and discretion.

U. S. TARIFFS.

EXCESSIVE REDUCTION OF REVENUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

The Democrats in the House of Representatives contend that the Senate's amendments to the Tariff reduce the revenue below the Government's needs and will try to induce the Senate to reconsider some of these amendments.

The Senate has also made three thousand dollars the minimum for incomes liable to income-tax, instead of four thousand, and has increased the rate on larger incomes.

VAIKOM MURDER CASE.

BOTH ACCUSED APPLY FOR BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOTTAYAM, Sept. 11.

In the Buckingham—Stephens case a petition on benalf of Swinny, the first accused, has been presented before the Kottayam Sessions Court yesterday, praying that the accused be released on bail on the grounds that 13 out of 36 witnesses for the prosecution have already been examined in the Magistrate's Court, that the evidence recorded shows that the offence he stands charged with will not be proved against the accused, that the case was adjourned to the 16th to suit the Public Prosecutor's convenience, that the Magistrate's proceeding indicates prolongation of the case, causing unnecessary trouble to the accused and that the accused is a man of position and status.

The pleader for the second accused, Mr. Stephens, also petitioned for bail on similar grounds. In addition to the following it was stated in the petition that she voluntarily surrendered herself to the police, that she was not likely to go beyond the Sessions Court's jurisdiction if released, that for the first time she was now *enceinte* and was approaching confinement and that the life of the child was also in danger if she continued in police custody.

The Sessions Judge passed orders to the effect that notice of the petitions be issued to the pleader for the prosecution.

BATHING FATALITY.

Govind Gunaji (30), a Hindu mill-hand, went to bathe at the sea face off Pubhadevie—at the time of the immersion of Ganpati on Tuesday evening last. His wife, who had accompanied him to the sea-shore, became anxious as he did not return and information was given to the police. The dead body was found floating on Wednesday afternoon and removed to the morgue, where at an inquest held by the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk, a verdict of accidental drowning was recorded.

LOSES HIS LIFE IN SAVING ANOTHER.

At the morgue yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Tukaram Rama, a Hindu.

The evidence showed that the deceased's neighbour Maruti became very jealous as his wife had been taken away by a mill-hand named Tukia for Gunpati sight-seeing and chased Tukia. The deceased in order to prevent a fatal struggle ran after Maruti but in doing so he fell over a railing and then into a gully and he received serious injuries. He was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

TOKIO CRIME.

MR. ABE'S MURDERER.

COMMITS HARI-KARI.

NANKING OUTRAGE SEQUEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Sept. 11.

A youth named Okada, eighteen years old, has committed Hari-kari. In a letter he left behind he confessed that he was the murderer of Mr. Abe.

The Japanese have landed guards at Nanking for the protection of business houses.

JAPAN PRESENTS CERTAIN DEMANDS.

PEKING, Sept. 10.

The Japanese Legation has been instructed from Tokio to present certain demands to the Chinese Government in connection with the Nanking affair. The Legation describes the demands as exceedingly moderate.

CAFE CHANTANT AT POONA.

NURSING ASSOCIATION BENEFIT

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 11.

The cafe chantant in aid of the Nursing Association of the Sassoon Hospital was held last night, and the Managing Committee, together with all those concerned, are to be congratulated in the function terminating as successfully as it did. The Managing Committee was composed of Mrs. Brown Mason, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Bain, Mrs. Knapton and Mrs. J. B. Smith. The committee were very ably assisted by several other ladies.

The concert opened with an overture by the band of the 117th Mahrattas. Miss Moline sang two songs, "Alla Stella Confidente" and "The Rosary" with much feeling and Miss Williams sang "The Bird of Love Divine," an excellent rendering, and a lighter number "Hullo Tu Tu." Songs by Mr. Douglas, Mr. Wingate and a sketch by Mr. Douglas were other appreciated items in a good programme. Special mention is due to Mr. A. L. Cowen who sportingly filled a gap at the last moment. He sang "The Last Watch," achieving the success of the evening and as an encore delighted us all with Stephen 'Adams' "Nirvanna." Another fine feature was a song and dance by Bombardier Milligan and Drivers Fagan, Wanning, Coleherd, and Herne of the R. F. A. and some exhibition dancing by Bombardier Milligan and troupe.

There was a very full house present including Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Claude and Mrs. Hill and others.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

PASSES THROUGH BOMBAY EN ROUTE TO POONA.

Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, and Lady Pentland, accompanied by Capt. Holland, Military Secretary, and Capt. Butchart, A.D.C., arrived in Bombay by the Punjab mail at 12-35 p.m. yesterday, and left for Kirkee by the Poona Mail at 2-45 the same afternoon.

Their Excellencies, who have just been guests at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, are on their way to Poona, where they have accepted an invitation from Lord and Lady Willingdon for a five days' stay.

A considerable number of spectators had assembled at the Terminus to witness the arrival and departure. Mr. C. C. Watson, Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, with Mr. Mctier Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Gadney, Deputy Commissioner were present to receive their Excellencies who had just time between the trains to motor up to Government House for lunch.

The arrangements were in charge of Mr. Holman, Superintendent of Government Railway Police, and he and Mr. Stockes, Inspector, travelled in the train with their Excellencies. The accomodation provided was a sumptuous tourist car of the East Indian Railway. The station arrangements at Victoria Terminus were crraied out without a hitch by Mr. Bornshin, Asst. Station Master.

Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, is expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 16th instant, by the Poona Mail at 6-20 and return to Poona next day.

MAHARANI DEAD.

MOTHER OF DHARBANGA'S CHIEF PASSES AWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHERIASARAI, Sept. 11.

Maharani Mahesvarlata, mother of the Hon. the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, breathed her last early this morning at Monghyr. She was about 80 years of age at the time of her death.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Language of a Third-rate Counsel.

"The Parsi."—No one ever expected a flood of compliments, to flow from the Anglo-Indian Press, for Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, in response to the straight and solid speech with which he opened the proceedings of the public meeting in the Framji Hall, on Saturday last. But no one could have imagined that in their zeal for the coronation of the prosecutor and the judge, the Anglo-Indian papers could go so far as to deny to Sir Pherozeshah the right of speaking on a subject with which he has so closely identified himself for over forty years. Sir Pherozeshah stood in no need of a certificate from the "Englishman," for his eminent services as Town-Councillor; but the language which follows the 'compliment' (?) is worthy only of a third rate counsel dealing with a hostile but honest witness. Unable to find fault with the truth of the position explained at great length by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in his opening speech, the opponents of the reform of the separation of the judicial from the executive functions have now adopted the device of ridiculing the idea and its exponents, challenging their authority and minimizing their right to influence public opinion on the question.

The Inevitable Remedy.

"Poona Mail."—We do not go so far as some do and say that the Indian people as a whole are so deeply moved by this South African business that trouble is imminent; but we do say that we are coming to the parting of the ways, to the point at which India will cry out and demand measures of relief which shall forthwith put an end to an intolerable situation; and we do say that the Imperial Government will be unable to resist that demand even if she wished to resist it which she does not. There is only one remedy and drastic as it may appear some day it must be adopted. That remedy is self-government in India. We have not the slightest sympathy with some of the demands put up by "advanced" India. We do not believe that any of the suggested forms of self-government yet submitted deserves to be or has the slightest chance of being, adopted; but we do believe, that, as surely as the light follows the darkness, it will be imperative to accord to India the status of a self-governing Dominion, to place her on a level with those communities which now treat her with insulting contempt and decline to extend to her peoples the privileges of citizenship.

What a Democracy Cannot Do.

"The Nation."—There can be no doubt that the growth of democratic institutions has been accompanied by an increasing reluctance to admit the Commons to a proper share in the control of foreign policy. In the 'seventies and early 'eighties an annual motion, known after its author as the Richards motion, used to be brought forward deploring the growing independence of the executive and of executive officers. In one of his speeches, Mr. Richards quoted a great deal of evidence to show that it used to be the practice of the Government to consult Parliament on all questions of peace, war, and foreign treaties, and Mr. Gladstone, in replying to him, admitted that without doubt in former times, and down to a period as late as the last century, Parliament had much more to say in matters of peace and war, and particularly of treaty engagements, than it has now. The reasons, he thought, were that Parliament in those early days was a more exclusive body, and that its proceedings were not so fully reported; in other words, that whatever else a democracy can do, it cannot govern an Empire or manage our foreign policy.

Bengal Cottage Industries.

"Bengalee."—Swadeshism is no longer a word of evil omen. In the opinion of the ruler of the Province it embalms a noble ideal of patriotic duty. His Excellency urged the encouragement of small industries. In Japan it is the cottage industries which engage a large amount of capital and provide labour for a large number of people. There is no reason why we should not follow this practice in Bengal. The conditions of Bengal and of Japan are similar in one important respect, *viz.*, in the ample provision of cheap labour. Perhaps there is more capital employed in Japan than in Bengal in the development of the small industries. But if in Bengal these industries be successful and pay a reasonable dividend, they will attract capital to them which will necessarily enlarge their field.

Cost of Living.

"Tribune."—Nothing is known yet of Mr. K. L. Dutta's inquiry into high prices. When the report may be expected to see or whether it will ever see the light of day should be ascertained from Government. The delay is scandalous and peculiarly Indian. The rise in prices has been worldwide and in the respect the United Kingdom compares favourably with other countries. Since 1900 the rise in Austria-Hungary has been 35 per cent., in Belgium 32 per cent., in Germany 30 per cent., in Italy 20 per cent. In the same period the British and French rise has been only 15 per cent. But Canada shows a rise of 51 per cent. and we believe India will show a much higher percentage of rise. In the Punjab the rise during the last twelve years has been phenomenal and such as to cause the greatest inconvenience and discomfort to small men of fixed monthly income. Yet the Government has been thinking more of the well-paid civilian, than of the half starved men in the ministerial service.

BOTHA'S SPEECH.

VISITS HIS FORMER CONSTITUENCY.

A GREAT OVATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STANDERTON, Sept. 10.

General Botha, who is visiting his old constituency, was received with an ovation on arriving and was escorted through the town by a cavalcade a mile long.

In a speech he challenged anyone to show that he stood up more for the Empire than for South Africa, but it would would be an evil day's work to take up a hostile attitude to the Empire without necessity. He said he would not again refer to the difficulty regarding General Hertzog. The next step rested with the party Congress in November.

THIRD SANITARY CONFERENCE.

NAMES OF DELEGATES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The following is a provisional and up to date list of delegates to the third All-India Sanitary Conference to be held in Lucknow, in January, 1914:—

India.—Major W. F. Harvey, I.M.S., Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli. Captain E. C. Hodgson, I.M.S., Assistant Director, Central Risearch Institute. Major E. D. W. Greig, I.M.S., on special duty under the Indian Research Fund Association for Cholera Enquiry. Major R. McCarrison, I.M.S., for Goitre Enquiry. Dr. V. T. Korke, Kala-azar Enquiry. Captain J. Cunningham, I.M.S., Dysentery Enquiry. Major I. C. Macgil F. H. G. Huchinson, I.M.S., Examination of Water. Captain T. H. Gloster, I.M.S.

Madras.—The Hon. Surgeon-General B. Bannerman, C.S.I., M.D., D.Sc., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. Captain W. A. Justice, M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras. Mr. W. Hutton, A.M.I.C.E., Sanitary Engineer, Madras. Dr. F. M. Gibson, M.B., B.Sc., Director, King Institute, Madras. Captain W. S. Patton, M.B., I.M.S., on special duty Kala-azar. Captain M. J. Quirke, M.B., I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras. Mr. P. L. Moore, C.I.E., I.C.S., President, Corporation of Madras. Dr. W. R. Macdonald, M.B., B. Hy., D.P.H., Health Officer, Corporation of Madras. Mr. J. W. Madeley, Special Engineer, Corporation of Madras. The Hon. Mr. M. Ramchandra Rao Pantulu Garu, Member, Madras Legislative Council. Major T. H. Ross, I.M.S., Special Malaria Officer. Captain J. H. Horne, I.M.S., Special Malaria Officer.

Bengal.—Mr. J. T. Rankin, I.C.S., Magistrate of Tippera. Major W. W. Clemesha, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal. Mr. G. B. Williams, Sanitary Engineer. Major A. B. Fry, I.M.S., Special Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Malaria Research. Dr. C. A. Bentley, M.B., D.Ph., special officer for Malaria Research. Mr. A. J. G. Maflin, Assistant Sanitary Engineer. Dr. R. B. Khambata, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. Rai U. N. Brahmachari Bahadur, M.A., M.D., Teacher of Medicine, Campbell Medical School. Babu B. B. Brahmachari, L.M.S., Health Officer, Cossipur, Chitpur Municipality. Mr. G. P. Robertson, Municipal Engineer, Darjeeling. Rai Kailash Chandra Basu, Bahadur, C.I.E., Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta. Mr. J. Ball-Hill, Executive Engineer, Suburban Drainage Works, Calcutta Corporation.

Bihar and Orissa.—Mr. H. T. S. Forrest, I.C.S., Magistrate and Collector. The Sanitary Commissioner. Captain H. M. Brown, M.B., I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. Mr. G. E. Fawcus, M.A., Educational Department. Mr. H. A. Gubbay, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.

United Provinces.—Major S. A. Harris, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, Mr. J. D. Graham, I.M.S., Special Malaria Officer. Mr. A. W. E. Stanley, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Irrigation. Mr. C. H. West, Sanitary Engineer. The Chief Plague Officer. The Four Deputy Sanitary Commissioners. Mr. A. B. Forde, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow. Mr. G. G. Sein, I.C.S., Chairman, Municipal Board, Cawnpore. The Hon. Rai Ganga Prasad Varma Bahadur of Lucknow.

Burma.—Colonel C. E. Williams, I.MS., Sanitary Commissioner. Mr. E. Gabbete, Sanitary Engineer. Mr. J. D. Fraser, I.C.S. The Hon. Mr. Merwanjee Cowasjee, Member, Rangoon Municipal Committee. Dr. J. B. Stephens, Municipal Health Officer, Rangoon.

Central Provinces.—Major T. G. N. Stokes, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner. Major L. W. S. Oldham, R.E., Sanitary Engineer. Major W. H. Kenrick, I.M.S., Special Malaria Officer. Mr. C. W. E. Montgomerie, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Saugor. Rao Saheb G. N. Sahasrabudhe, Vice-Chairman, Ellichpur Camp Municipal Committee.

North-West Frontier Province.—Mr. H. N. Bolton, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar. Captain H. G. Stiles Webb, I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

The names of delegates for Bombay the Punjab and elsewhere are expected to reach the Government of India by the end of the month.

THE ST. LEGER.

NIGHT HAWK WINS IN RECORD TIME.

FAVOURITE NOWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Fine weather favoured the St. Leger and a large crowd attended.

The going was hard. Settling down, Louvois led from Seremond and Jameson, with Night Hawk last. Half way the order of the leaders was unchanged and Night Hawk was still last. In the straight Louvois dropped behind, leaving Seremond with the lead, with Birlingham next, followed by White Magic, Arda and Night Hawk. Close to home Night Hawk went to the front and won easily. Arda was fourth.

Louvois was the favourite at 9 to 4 against.

The race was run in 3 minutes, 3/5 seconds. This is a record.

Curragh was ridden by Clark and Taslett by Stern.

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS.

OFFICIATING APPOINTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The following changes in the Imperial Customs Service have been arranged:—Mr. Gubbay, I.C.S., Collector of Customs, Bombay, takes long leave in November, Mr. Whitby relieving him.

Mr. Howard, C.S., on return from leave, rejoins his appointment as Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

Mr. Megregor, C.S., Bombay, joins the Customs service and will be posted to Madras.

Mr. Lalkaka, Asst. Colloector, is proceeding on three months' leave. Mr. Bower will officiate. Mr. Bennett, Asst. Collector on leave, will be posted to Bombay.

THE POLICE-WOMEN.

HARD ON "SPOONERS."

An entertaining account of the swearing-in of Chicago's new police-women is given in the American newspapers.

Eight of Chicago's ten police-women were sworn by Mr. Edward Cummings, the secretary of the force; the other two, says the New York "Evening Telegram," failed to appear, and sent no word.

Before starting off for their beats they were instructed in their new duties by the chief, who delivered a long list of "don'ts" to be observed by the new minions of the law. Some of them were:—

"Don't stretch the truth."

"Don't be too strict; have compassion."

"Present all cases fairly and squarely."

"Don't be nosey."

"Don't complain about long hours."

"Don't use too much force in making arrests."

"Don't talk more than necessary; let your commanding officers do most of the talking."

ENTHUSIASTIC TYRO.

"Why, I know I can arrest somebody to-day,' exclaimed one of the youngest, with a burst of enthusiasm. "The park is just full of spooners who should make love at home."

"Well, now that is just the trouble with some of you er——cops," responded the Chief. "I just gave you and the others orders not to stretch a point. I said that when you get a fellow or girl feloniously, intentionally, wilfully, and—what is that other word the statute says?—with malice a forethought—that's it—why, bring them in. But don't go too far."

The women then were sworn in and each given a police whistle, file and patrol-box key, a book of rules and a regulation police star.

"SAY YOU BEAT IT."

A picture of the policewoman at work is given in the "New York Times." The shopping district was thronged when a woman in sombre attire joined the procession of bargain-seekers. At Madison street she paused and glanced at an opposite corner. There stood a nattily dressed young man, smoothly shaven, and possessed of a bright, alluring smile. Now and then he tipped his hat jauntily and widened his smile to passing women. The woman in black crossed the street and touched the natty youth on the shoulder. He turned upon her with a look of perplexity.

"Say, you beat it," she ordered firmly.

"W—W—Why, madam," he stammered.

"I said beat it,' she repeated, never taking her eyes off his face.

"I am a member of the Chicago Police Department—a policewoman, to be exact," she replied. "And I am out to do my duty. You are a masher, I take it, and have no business here. Now you just move on as fast as you can,—

It was unnecessary to finish. The young man "beat it."

HOSPITAL TRAGEDY.

CAPT. BETTS' ASSAILANT.

SENT TO JAIL FOR 11 YEARS.

ACCUSED'S CURIOUS STORY.

At the ninth day's sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions, Shaikh Dawood Shaik Mohidin (64), who was committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on charges of attempting to murder Captain J. V. Betts, I.M.S., and with attempting to commit suicide on the 19th May last, at the European General Hospital, was placed for trial before His Lordship Mr. Justice Davar and a common jury.

Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution and the accused was undefended.

Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson, at the outset said that to set at rest any doubt about the sanity of the accused, he would examine Major Stewart who was in charge of the accused for a considerable time after his arrest.

His Lordship said that the Court should at first satisfy itself that any such examination was necessary.

His Lordship then put several questions to the accused and then called Major Stewart who was examined.

Major George Edward Stewart, Medical Officer in charge of His Majesty's Jail in Bombay, examined by Mr. Nicholson said that he had kept the accused under medical observation to observe his mental condition, since June last and he was of opinion that he had been sane.

In reply to the Court witness said that when the accused first came to him he showed no signs of previous derangement, and was now capable of making his defence. The accused was a man of excitable and emotional temperament, but not insane.

The jury returned a verdict of that in their opinion the accused was capable of making his defence.

Mr. Nicholson, opening his case, said that the accused in May last was Captain Bett's butler. On 19th May Captain Betts had "chhota hajri" with Captain Stevenson, another surgeon after return from the hospital, on the ground floor of his bungalow. After finishing "chhota hajri" and after Captain Stevenson had gone, Captain Betts went upstairs and sat in his verandah on a chair, reading a paper. Captain Betts then observed the accused coming towards him with shaving water, but he took no notice of it. The next thing that Captain Betts saw was that he was stabbed twice in his chest by a knife. He got up from his chair and raised it between himself and the accused, who then went into a back room and was seen stabbing himself in the stomach. Captain Betts then went downstairs shouting and some nurses who were passing by, came to the spot. They found the accused in a half standing and half sitting posture in the pantry who also showed them his stomach as being stabbed. Captain Betts was removed to the hospital where he was treated by Lt.-Col. Collie, who also examined the accused. So much about the charge of attempt to murder, but the one unfortunate thing about the attempt to commit suicide, was that one important witness, a "hamal" of Captain Betts, who had seen the accused cutting his throat was now dead. His evidence in the Magistrate's Court would be admissible under the law. Lt.-Col. Collie would give evidence that the wounds on the accused could have been self-inflicted. There was little doubt that the accused intended to cause the death of Capt. Belts, because Lt.-Col. Collie would give evidence that by sheer luck Captain Betts escaped death.

Mr. Nicholson then called his evidence.

After the man, who prepared the plan of the scene of the occurrence was examined, Captain Betts gave evidence.

CAPTAIN BETTS' EVIDENCE.

Captain Alfred John Vernon Betts, I.M.S., examined by Mr. Nicholson, said, that in May last he was Resident Surgeon of St. George's Hospital. On 19th June he was called for an operation early in morning to the hospital. After an hour he returned to his bungalow and took his "chhota hajri" on the ground floor with Captain Stevenson. After that he went upstairs to the verandah on the north side. He sat there in a chair reading a newspaper with his back to the wall. He then saw his butler (the accused) coming upstairs with his shaving water.

STABBED.

He knew nothing more till he realised that he was stabbed twice in the front of the chest on the left side. The blows came in quick succession. He got up and grasped his chair to look who had done that. He saw the accused who had stabbed him. He must have stabbed him from behind over his right shoulder. Witness did not see the knife. He went for the accused but he receded in a back room and witness saw him stabbing himself in the chest. Witness then thinking that there was no danger of a further attack went downstairs shouting for help where assistance was given. He was then removed to the hospital where he was for three weeks.

ACCUSED CROSS-EXAMINES CAPT. BETTS.

His Lordship: Had you given him any provocation?—I had given him notice to leave my service and I was going to engage another man.

His Lordship: Was he an inefficient servant?—He was annoying me by making petty petitions.

The accuse then cross-examined Captain Betts.

When did you give me notice?—I do not recollect; within a week of the occurrence.

Is it not true that I was anxious to leave your service?—I had not that impression.

Is it not true that you said I stole your things and that you would kill me?—No.

Did I not tell you to send me at once to the police?—No.

Did you not say I was drinking your liquor?—No.

Did I not say that if I was drinking your liquor send me at once to the police?—No.

Is it not true you stabbed me?—No; I did not stab you.

Witness further said that he never remembered the accused ever mentioning to him his wish to go to Secunderabad.

DR. COLLIE'S EVIDENCE

Lieut.-Col. M. A. T. Collie, I.M.S., Physician in charge of the European General Hospital, deposed that he had attended Captain Betts and had examined him. Captain Betts had received two wounds on the left side of the chest running obliquely outwards. If the one in the front had been a straight one, it would have transfixed the heart and would have caused immediate death. A carving knife could have caused those wounds. The wounds on the accused could have been self-inflicted.

The accused asked: Did I not say the Sahib stabbed me?—He said something to that effect. That was all he said.

Dr. McQueen, House Surgeon of the G. T. Hospital, said that the accused was under his observation for some time and was of sound mind. One Morar Shiva died in G. T. Hospital on 1st July.

Miss C. R. Mill, Lady Superintendent in charge of the hospital, said on the morning of the 19th May she heard Captain Betts calling out for help. She went out and saw Captain Betts going towards the servants' quarters. Captain Betts looked very pale and had a revolver in his hand. On witness asking him where he was going he said that he was going to do for the servants." Witness thereupon said "No; No." Captain Betts then laid down and called for a stretcher. Witness then went to the office and telephoned to Colonel Collie and asked him to bring Colonel Street with him. She also telephoned to the police. When she came back, she saw Captain Betts being taken to the hospital.

Questioned by the accused witness said that the accused had never told her that he was stabled by his saheb. Witness added that the accused had possibly mistaken her for her sister.

Mrs. Winiford M. Stewart, House Matron of the hospital, said on the morning of the 19th May she saw Captain Betts taken to the hospital on a stretcher. She ran up to the spot and heard Miss Mill say "Some one see to Mrs. Betts." She thereupon ran towards the house with another lady to see Mrs. Betts. When she approached the pantry, she saw the accused in a half-sitting posture with his throat cut. She asked him where Mrs. Betts was. The accused simply shook his head. She then asked him what was the matter with him; when the accused lifted his shirt and showed her his abdomen which was ripped open. She asked him who had done that and the accused replied that his saheb had done that. Witness than ran for a stretcher.

Miss Eilen O'Shea, a nurse in the hospital, said on the morning of the 19th May last, she accompanied Mrs. Stewart to Mrs. Bette. On entering, near the pantry she saw the butler. He had a gash in his throat and then he lifted up his shirt and showed his abdomen. He had a wound there as well. Both Mrs. Stewart and witness asked him what the matter was and he replied that the saheb had struck him first and he struck the sahib back.

In reply to the accused witness said that he had not told her that while warding off the sahib's blow the Knife had struck the Sahib.

In reply to the Court witness said the accused's words were, "Shaheb amku mara, am shaheb ku mara, or sahib me phir amku mara."

HAMEL'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Nicholson then put in the statement of Murar Shivahamal in the employ of Captain Betts, in the lower Court, who was now dead. He said on the morning in question on hearing an alarm raised, he ran out on to the carriage drive. He saw that his saheb was stabbed. The saheb was bleeding. Seeing this witness got frightened and he ran towards the kitchen; from the kitchen he saw the accused cut his own throat in the pantry. When the polic came, witness pointed out the place where the accused had cut his throat. He also handed over the knife produced in Court. Two other knives were also lying on the ground bloodstained. They were near the spot where the accused cut his throat. The verandah where the saheb was sitting was stained with blood. Witness washed it up.

Inspector R. B. Smith, said on the morning in question about 7-45 o'clock he received a message from the Lady Superintendent of the hospital to the effect that Capt. Betts was stabbed by his bearer. By the time witness reached the hospital, both Capt. Betts and his bearer had been removed to hospital. He made enquiries on the spot. The hamal Morar Shiva took him to the pantry on the ground floor, where a big carving knife and two other table knives were found smeared with blood. The knives were lying in a pool of blood in the pantry. He then went to the verandah on the 1st floor and there saw the cane chair which also had bloodstains on it. He also found a copy of the "Times of India" and a broken China plate. The paper was also smeared with blood.

ACCUSED'S STORY.

The accused's statement in the Police Court was then read. In the course of which he said that the case was trumped up against him out of enmity, and he had been oppressed for one month. He was accused of theft by the saheb, of stealing cards, sheets and other necessary things and of drinking. He told the saheb to inquire in the whole city of Bombay whether he was addicted to drink and if he found he was he should be hanged. He offered himself to be handed over to the police and asked the saheb to forgive him. While one day the saheb was sitting, he addressed him and said, "bearer ashing." One day while taking his meals the saheb stretched his hand and with a gesture as if he was going to stab said, "I will kill you." He told the saheb that if he believed him (accused) to be a thief, he should hand him over to the police, who would do justice. He also asked "why do you molest me," "grant me leave." The saheb stroked his moustache and said "I will see." He (the accused) then prostrated himself at the saheb's feet and said "forgive me." The saheb, "do what you can with other sahebs but not with the doctors." When the saheb returned from the hospital he had told him to bring the shaving water. The saheb said "came here" and then stabbed him. He sat on the floor. Accused proceeded to say that the saheb then placed his foot on my feet and said, "you are a mad man." Saying so, he ripped open my stomach. I then put his hand aside and he received injury on his chest. I put my hand on my stomach and went down near the cycle stand. The saheb brought the small knives and threw them in the room. All the while the saheb was shouting "bearer has killed me." I went in the room and blood came out of my stomach. I said "where is the memsaheb." I was told "she is upstairs." When the saheb called me, the memsaheb was sent to the bathroom.

The accused further said that the saheb first cut open his stomach and wanted to cut his throat. He then shoved his hand aside. When the saheb went out he threw the knife in the dining room. He had cried "mara mara." He never cut his own throat. The hamal was not present.

The accused in his statement to the Court said that he was 64 years of age and was 23 years in the army. He had served several sahebs and had obtained several certificates and had never any quarrel with anybody. He was in the service of Captain Betts for a month and a half and it was not likely that he would commit such an offence. The cook had poisoned Captain Betts' ears against him and he wanted to have his service. The incident in question he had described in the Magistrates' Court.

When asked if he wanted to call any witnesses the accused said: "God is my witness."

Mr. Nicholson, in his address to the jury, said that the facts stated by him were borne out by the evidence he had led. The accused's defence was not worth anything.

JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

His Lordship, in his summing-up, said from the very clear and conclusive evidence led they would come to the conclusion that the accused was not entitled to the benefit of section 84 of the I. P. C. *i.e.*, he was quite capable of knowing the nature of his act. They had not to search for the motive of the accused in doing what he had done. It was quite possible that the accused, a man of excitable and emotional temperament must have brooded over small injuries and worked himself up into a frenzy. It was a piece of extremely good fortune, not only for Captain Betts, but for the accused also, that the wounds did not prove fatal. The accused's story that Captain Betts had attacked him without any reason, could not be accepted without any evidence.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty on the first charge and a verdict of guilty on the second charge by the majority of 8 to 1.

His Lordship addressing the accused, said that he was found guilty on clear and convincing evidence. There was no possible justification for the murderous assult he had made on Captain Betts. That a valuable life was not lost was a fortunate circumstance. Hving regard to his age and the physical injuries suffered by him His Lordship sentenced him to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on the second charge of attempt at suicide. Both sentences shall run consecutively.

PARIS POLICE SCANDAL.

SERIOUS CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

Several days ago the "Humanite" announced the discovery of a grave scandal in the Parisian police force, in regard to which it has since published a considerable amount of information, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." One or two other papers took the matter up, but at first the Prefecture of Police refused all information on the subject and the semi-official press was silent about it. Now, however, it is at last officially admitted not only that serious charges have been made against a sergeant and seven plain-clothes constables employed in the Fifth Arrondissement, but also that some at least of the charges have been substantiated. All the men concerned have been suspended pending their appearance before an administrative court of inquiry, and a censure involving a reduction in rank has been pronounced against M. Fauvel, late chief of the police in the Fifth Arrondissement, who has just been placed in the reserve. It is stated in the official communication that M. Fauvel's personal honour is not in question, but that he neglected to exercise a proper supervision over his subordinates. The "Humanite" says that the conduct of the eight officers was brought to M. Fauvel's notice long ago, and that he refused to take any action. The "Humanite" also makes the grave statement that a member of the police force gave information to M. Lepine himself before the retirement of the late Prefect, and was told to hold his tongue and not make a scandal.

The accusation against the eight constables, which is supported by several constables in uniform, is that they conspired together to arrest innocent persons in order to blackmail them or for personal reasons. Those who paid up were set free; the others were condemned on the false evidence of the constables, sometimes corroborated by apaches suborned for the purpose, to fines or various terms of imprisonment. In one case, for instance, it is alleged that a man was arreted on a charge of theft and a purse was slipped into his pocket on the way to the police station. In several other cases the accused constables are alleged to have slipped pistols or knives into the pockets of perfectly innocent persons arrested without provocation, whom they then accused of carrying prohibited weapons and often of assaulting them. No doubt a man arrested without cause sometimes resisted.

The worst offences are, however, alleged to have been committed in connection with that special branch of the work of plain-clothes constables known as the "police des moeurs," which is particularly liable to abuse. There is too much reason to believe that the unfortunate women who come under the supervision of the "police des mœurs" are habitually blackmailed, those who are willing to pay being allowed to escape the periodical examination imposed on them by law. The arrest of innocent women is also of too frequent occurrence; the police have been known to arrest indiscriminately all the women who happened to be walking alone in a street at night. Revelations that have been made from time to time also suggest that wrongful convictions of men on the charge of being "souteneurs" are by no means uncommon. Some of the charges against the eight constables in question are concerned with convictions for the last-named offence. One particularly bad case is that of a young man who had a good reputation and was in regular employment at a good salary, who was convicted as a "souteneur" in May, 1912, on the evidence of some of the accused constables and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and five years' "interdiction de sejour." The reasons for believing in the young man's innocence were so strong that M. Painleve, deputy for the Fifth Arrondissement, took the matter up, but up to now has not been successful in obtaining a revision of the sentence. It now appears certain that the young man was innocent, and it is alleged that the reason for his arest was that one of the accused constables coveted his mistress, whom he has since forced to submit to him by threatening to register her as a prostitute. In another case it is alleged that one of the accused constables, having obtained the conviction of the "souteneur" who was living with a certain woman, himself took the place of the convicted man and has since appropriated the greater part of the woman's earnings.

According to the accounts that have been published, the population of the Fifth Arrondissement has long been terrorised by this band of criminals. There is a general feeling that merely administrative action against them would be quite inadequate. They are accused of grave crimes, including perjury and blackmail, and several papers demand that they shall be sent for trial before the ordinary criminal courts. It is, however, doubtful whether the Prefecture of Police, which shows every disposition to hush up the affair as much as possible, will take that course. Not only is the case grave in itself, but there is too much reason to believe that it is not isolated, and that a drastic inquiry into the conduct of the plain clothes police in Paris would reveal a scandalous state of affairs. That is almost inevitable so long as the police are given such arbitrary powers as they possess at present, as magistrates continue to accept police evidence as gospel and convict on it alone, and, above all, so long as the present system of "regulating vice" remains in force.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY SIR OLIVER LODGE.

CONTINUITY OF LIFE OF MATTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1[illegible]

Sir Oliver Lodge, in his Presidential address to the British Association yesterday at Birmingham urged the continuity of the life of matter and appealed to scientists not to take a negative view of subjects outside their own special studies, but to endeavour to co-ordinate all sciences and establish some guiding and unifying principle for all to study the Unknown as well as the Known and to abandon their scepticism.

He concluded by declaring that he did not shrink from a personal note. Summarizing the results on his own mind of thirty years' experience of psychical research by himself and his co-workers he was convinced that occurrences, now regarded as occult, could be examined and reduced to order by methods of science and the facts so examined convinced him that memory and affection were not limited to that association with matter whereby alone they might manifest themselves here and now and that personality persisted beyond bodily death.

A MAUD ALLAN DEFENCE LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—"Anti-Cant's" letter is quite an inspiration and I am taking steps to form a temporary league for the above purpose. The benefit to be derived from such an intelligent body is incalculable in this country where artistic impulses are so essential for the mental progress of the Indian race. The pessimist must not be allowed too much sway in forming the mental attitude of young Indians.

The ancient sophists struck down on Athens like a cloud of locusts, their modern prototypes are trying to do similar things in India. The sophist is the counterfeit and antithesis of the philosopher, analogous to the demagogue who is the counterfeit of statesman, the hypocrite of the priest, the quack of the Doctor. Our type of sophist—the one opposing artistic education, has not even the merit of being subtle; but as a class they belong to the environment of decadent civilisation. Sophists swarm, as fatally as do locusts and swirl along vampirising the intellectual health of the nations; they must be crushed before they grow like scorpions—twenty at a birth. Whether they are social reformers or ruling classes or pessimists, sophists at all times resemble one another. They always deny the existence of that which their intellect is not sufficiently developed to appreciate. The sophists contemporary with Socrates, like Gorgias and Protagoras, said that there was no difference between truth and error and prided themselves on proving any idea whatsoever and its contrary. They said that there is no other justice than might, no other than the opinion of the subject. With all this they were self-satisfied, and charged exorbitant fees for their lessons.

Socrates approached sophists with insinuating gentleness and innocence—would that I could do likewise—as though he were an ignorant man, desirous of becoming illuminated. His presence exuded a benevolent intelligence. By questions he forced them to say the opposite to what they had at first affirmed, and actually to confess that they did not even know that of which they spoke. What an opportunity he has missed by not living in the twentieth century. He demonstrated that the sophists knew the cause and origin of nothing, though they pretended to be in possession of universal knowledge. Does not this seem to be the case with those who would keep back the evolution of the art of dancing in India. Probably the sophists opposing the coming of Maud Allan are unaware that Dancing is a kindred art to drawing, painting, literature, "sculpture," in fact the latter owes one of its greatest impulses to the ancient dancing of Greece; the same dancing that Miss Allan has with her genius re-created for the twentieth century; the same dancing that emanated from the earliest rhythmical gestures of primitive men. One of the greatest influences in the progress of humanity has been the art of expression by the body. The desire can be traced to pre-historic days. The Biblical Eastern and Religious dances of the five continents hold for the student, an intellectual fairy bower, that few subjects surpass in poetic interest; especially when it is remembered how the expression of emotion through bodily movements has reacted on painting, sculpture, music and literature. Dancing symbolises man's desire for harmony—harmony means love, order: love and order mean desire for knowledge; the latter implies desire for intellectuality a qualification that leads to Truth of which there is nothing loftier.—Yours, etc.,

HOWARD EDIE.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEQUEL TO A WOMAN'S QUARREL.

JEW GETS FOUR YEARS.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

EMPEROR v. BENJAMIN SAMSON.

hearing of the case in which Samson (22), a Jew who was by Rao Bahadur Chunilal ..vad, on charges of murder ..art was placed before the following special jury: Messrs. H. T. ..owrie (Foreman), R. F. Gillard, J. J. Edwards, Robert Spiers, Cowasji B. Cama, Hadi C. Tyabjee, Dost Mahomed N. Joosub, Walter Stevens and Benjamin Samson.

The accused was charged under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with having committed the murder of one Mahadoo Vithu by stabbing him with a knife on the 22nd June last. He was also charged under Section 329 of the same Code with having voluntarily caused hurt to Narayan Mahadoo and Ramji Lakha with a knife on the same day.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. D. C. Baruwalla, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Mr. Bhatt, defended the accused.

His Lordship summing up the case to the jury, said that the Advocate-General had quite properly after considering all evidence, neither pressed the charge of murder, nor that of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, homicide being caused with intent to cause death. But the charge against the accused now was of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, homicide being caused with the knowledge that the injuries received would cause death. There was no doubt that the hand of the accused inflicted those injuries on the three persons. Mr. Baptista had quite rightly pressed the theory of self-defence on behalf of the accused. If they were satisfied that the accused was under the bona fide belief that the Mochi who was said to be pursuing him would cause him grievous hurt and that there was no other way for him to escape than to open a knife and flourish it in self-defence the way he had done, they would have to declare the accused not guilty. If they thought that he exceeded the bounds of necessary caution, they would have to consider if the accused was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, homicide being caused with the knowledge that the injuries caused would result in death, or grievous hurt. The evidence on both sides was more or less tainted with a desire to help the party with which they had sympathy, but the gentlemen of the jury had only to see if the prosecution had proved its case. The accused was found guilty of grievous hurt to Madhu Vithu by a majority of eight to one. He was found guilty of hurt to Narayan Mahadoo and Ramji Lakha by a majority of eight to one.

His Lordship addressing the accused said that the jury had not accepted his story of self-defence. He accepted the verdict, agreeing with the jurors. In sentencing the accused he took into consideration many circumstances which surrounded the offence. He had great provocation, he was seriously injured and was very much excited when he inflicted the injuries. Having regard to all facts urged and proved on his behalf His Lordship sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to one year's imprisonment on each of the two other charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

FORGERY BY A CARPENTER.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

EMPEROR v. NATHOO KARSON.

Nathoo Karson (21), a carpenter, who was committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston on a charge of using as genuine a forged document and cheating by personation, was then placed before a common jury.

Mr. Nicholson appeared for the prosecution and the accused was undefended.

It appeared that one Vijpal Lakhamsey obtained a decree against one Valji Velji in the Small Causes Court. The accused was second defendant in the case but as he was not then in Bombay his name was struck from the records. He returned to Bombay in May last and took the decree to Court and represented himself to be Valji Velji and got an attachment against the defendant.

The jury found the accused guilty of both charges and he was sentenced to two years' on each of the charges, both the sentences to run concurrently.

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

EMPEROR v. MAHOMED YUSUF JEHANGIR.

The accused who was charged of theft in Mazagaon in June last, pleaded guilty to the charge.

His Lordship sentencing him to four years said that his record for the last 11 years had been very bad. His Lordship hoped he would turn a new life after his return from jail.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

CLAIM TO RECOVER EXPENSES OF LITIGATION.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

BALKRISHNA SADASHIV VS. KAVERIBAI VISHNU TEMBKAR.

This was a second appeal against the judgment of Mr. V. G. Kaduskar, Additional First Class Sub-Judge, A.P., of Ratnagiri, who reversed the decree of the Court of first instance.

The plaintiff sued to redeem the property in suit after paying the amount which might be found due on taking accounts of the mortgage transaction, within the time fixed by the Court.

One of the defendants who had purchased the rights of the mortgagee, contended that he was entitled to recover the expenses incurred by the mortgagee in filing suits and Criminal prosecutions, against a stranger who was challenging the mortgagee's title to the mortgaged property.

The Subordinate Judge Mr. Bulti allowed the claim of the defendants.

The First Class Subordinate Judge Mr. V. G. Kaduskar, however disallowed the claim on the preliminary ground that the defendant purchased only the right to recover the mortgage debt, but not the incidental right to recover expenses of litigation.

On appeal to the High Court their Lordships held that the First Class Subordinate Judge Mr. Kaduskar was wrong in the view he took. Their Lordships therefore reversed the decree and remanded the case to the lower Appellate Court, directing the Court to award to the appellant such expenses as were properly incurred to safeguard the mortgage security. Respondents were also ordered to pay the costs of the appeal.

Mr. A. G. Desai appeared on behalf of the appellant.

Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for the respondent.

DISPUTE OVER TITLE-DEEDS.

RULE FOR LEAVE TO APPLY TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

MULRAJ KHATAO (PETITIONER) *vs.* THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

This was a rule for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman appeared for Mulray Khatao and applied for a rule for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

Briefly the facts were that one Govardhandas Gokuldas Tejpal when in need of money deposited the title deeds of the Parla property which stood in his wife's name, with one Naranji Dwadkadas. In 1910 Naranji became indebted to Mulray Khatao in respect of certain loans and as security deposited the said title deeds with him (Mulray Khatao). In February 1910, Naranji, executed a legal mortgage in favour of Mulray of some other properties and by the same document he also by way of sub-mortgage transferred and assigned to Mulray the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 etc., due to him by Govardhandas and his wife upon the security of the said title deeds of the Parla property. In August 1910, Mulray filed a suit against Naranji, Gordhandas and Monghivahoo, praying that their debt was validly charged on the Parla properties to the extent of Rs. 1, 50,000 etc., thereon. A decree was passed in his favour against Naranji. In August 1910, Naranji executed a mortgage in favour of the Bank of India. Among other properties assigned to the Bank, Naranji assigned a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 due by Gordhandas and Monghivahoo upon the security of the title deeds of the Parla properties subject to the mortgage of Mulray. In March, 1912 Gordhandas was adjudicated insolvent. On 18th March, the Bank or India filed a suit against Naranji, Gordhandas, Monghivahoo, R. D. Sethna and Mulray Khatao. Meanwhile Naranji purporting to act under a General Power of Attorney granted to him by Gordhandas executed as such attorney a mortgage of the Parla properties to Mulraj and in consequence Mulray was added as a party defendant. Macleod J held that the decision in suit No. 773 of 1910 barred the plaintiff's claim to a charge on the Parla property, and the plaintiff had full notice of the said suit. The counter claim of Mulray was also dismissed with costs. Decree was passed against Naranji, from this decree Mulray Khatao appealed against the Bank of India and the Bank of India appealed against Naranji Dwarkadas and others. Both the appeals were dismissed with costs by their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar on the 13th March, 1913.

ADMISSION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman submitted that the substantial question of law was that the Power of Attorney should have been admitted. The document (i.e. Power of Attorney) under which Naranji purported to act was not tendered in the lower Court through inadvertance. Their Lordships did not admit it in the Appeal Court.

Chief Justice:—Power of Attorney was not tendered in the lower Court.

Their Lordships refused to grant a rule and His Lordship the Chief Justice said that there was so substantial charge under which they would have been justified in admitting the Power of Attorney. The amount in dispute was more than Rs. 10,000; but there was no substantial question of law.

Solicitors for Mulray:—Payne & Co.

the terms and conditions of that agreement. The capital of Rs. 10,000 to be contributed by him was to be paid as need arose and not all at once. The plaintiff was guilty of misconduct, inasmuch as he did not attend to the business and did business of his own. He submits that the partnership business ceased on account of such misconduct and denies that he himself committed any breach of agreement. He counter-claimed for an account of the payments made by him.

Mr. K. B. Dastur and Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Kanga and Taraporewala for the first defendant.

No appearance for the other defendants.

After evidence had been taken, the suit and counter-claim were dismissed. Each party to bear its own cost.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Jehangir, Mehta and Somji.

Solicitors for the defendants: Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer; and Daphtary, Ferriera and Divan.

LATE MR. DHARAMSI'S ESTATE.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL REFUSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

RATANSI DHARAMSI MORARJI *v.* SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKAR AND OTHERS.

This was a petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Last time when the rule was asked for the matter was adjourned in order that notice should be issued on the executors and the Advocate-General.

Mr. Jarcine appeared for the Advocate-General

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad appeared for Ratansi Dharamsi in support of he notice of motion.

"INDIRECT METHODS."

Mr. Jardine submitted that leave should not be granted as the petitioner wanted to get Letters of Administration by indirect methods. He wanted to get possession of the estate without bringing the matter directly in issue. The proper course for him would be to file a suit against the executors and bring the Advocate-General as a party defendant.

Mr. Setalwad (for petitioner) submitted that under Section 109 of the Civil Procedure Code, this was the final order against which he could appeal. Davar J. refused their application. Their Lordships sitting in appeal dismissed the appeal and refused their application.

Bachelor J.:—It is a refusal of application; but it does not decide as to any rights of the party your rights are reserved.

SUBSTANTIAL QUESTION OF LAW.

Mr. Setalvad:—My right under the Probate and Administration Act is for Letters of Administration to my father's estate. I submit Davar J.'s refusal was a refusal of that application. I am entitled to go to the Privy Council. Under Section 10 of the C. P C. there must be a substantial question of law. It was a substantial question of law when both the Courts decided that the procedure which we wanted to follow was not the proper procedure. Davar J. lays down the principles and then he himself does not proceed according to those principles. The point of law is that under the Probate and Administration Act, we are entitled on the allegations in our petition to Letters of Administration. The Court says simply because there is a will, you are not entitled to Letters of Administration. The question is whether the existence of the will of Dharamsi debars me from getting the Letters of Administration I have prayed for over such property as Dharamsi held as a member of the Joint Hindu family.

The Chief Justice:—Could you get that by Letters of Administration with the will annexed.

Mr. Sealvad:—I submit not. Why should we be compelled to get Letter of Administration with the will annexed or file a suit against the executors.

Chief Justice:—The grant of Letters of Administration implies that he (Dharamsi) died intestate.

Mr. Setalvad:—I submit not. Is it not a question of law and substantial law?

Bachelor J.:—This is an unsubstantial question of law.

Mr. Setalvad:—"Substantial" implies that the question was argued on both sides and it is a question which we argued.

Their Lordships refused the application and His Lordship the Chief Justice intimated that they would deliver their judgment in writing.

Solicitors for petitioner:—Payne & Co.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Maclead.)

H. K. F. FADOOANJI vs. NAWAB KAMALI JUNG AND OTHERS.

This is a suit filed by the plaintiff for the recovery of Rs. 17,400 from the 1st and 2nd defendants for work and labour done and as damages for loss of service, and for the recovery of Rs. 27,000 for loss of profits in a certain partnership.

The partnership was in a bone-crushing business which was to be conducted in Hyderabad under the name of the Deccan Bone Mill Co. Plaintiff alleged that under the partnership agreement, he was to manage the business in consideration of Rs. 150 per month to be paid to him as salary for his management and a 5 annas share as partner in the profits of the firm. The first defendent, the nawab, was to bring Rs. 10,000 as his share of the capital and the 2nd defendant Rs. 5,000.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

Plaintiff's case was that both the defendants broke the contract by not supplying the funds in proper time, and, therefore, he claimed the above damages and, if necessary, dissolution of partnership and taking of partnership accounts.

DEFENDANT'S WRITTEN STATEMENT.

The first defendant, the only one to put in a written statement; says that the agreement of partnership of date 15th June 1911, having had to be altered as regards the names, a new agreement dated 15th July 1911 was made and was represented by the plaintiff to contain the terms and conditions of the first agreement. He denies that as mentioned in the subsequent agreement, the partnership was for a period of 10 years. He also denies that the 1st and 2nd defendants were to bring their respective capital immediately after the execution of the agreement of 14th July 1911. He says he is not bound by

ADMINISTRATION OF AN ESTATE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

AMTOOLABOO v FATMABAI, WIDOW.

This was a motion for judgment on admissions under Order 12, Rule 6. This is a new rule based on the English Rules of Practice and enables the parties, where admissions of fact have been made, to apply for judgment or order upon such admissions, without waiting for the determination of any other question between the parties.

Mr. M. Mehta, who appeared for the plaintiff in support of the notice of motion, said that the suit was filed for the administration of the estate of the deceased Sham-shuddin Fatehally, who left him surviving a daughter and a widow as his heirs. There was moveable and immoveable property of the deceased, amounting to about Rs. 1,000 after all deductions to which the daughter and the widow were entitled to share in the proportion of ¾ and ¼ respectively. There was, he said, no dispute as to these facts and no question of law was involved. He asked therefore for a decree.

ADMISSIONS DENIED.

Mr. Davar, who showed cause against the notice of motion, denied that there were any admissions on his part. Neither the facts nor the figures given by his learned friend were agreed upon. The estate was worth about Rs. 3,000 but the deceased's debts amounted to Rs. 1,500 and he died practically a pauper. This application was a most scandalous one made with the object of dividing up the Rs. 1,000 or so left to the widow. In a previous motion in the same suit for the appointment of a receiver of the property, Mr. Justice Davar had characterised the application in very strong terms and passed an order that the costs should be paid by the next friend of the minor plaintiff and not out of the estate. Mr. Darvar then read out the strictures passed by Mr. Justice Davar in his judgment on that motion.

Eventually, the parties came to a settlement. The widow was to be paid Rs. 800 and costs; the rest of the property was to belong to the daughter who undertook to pay off all the debts of the deceased.

Mr. Justice Beaman in making the decree said that he endorsed all the remarks of his brother Mr. Justice Davar as to the utter futility of the application made.

Solicitor for the plaintiff: G. H. Dalal.

Solicitors for the defendant: Manekal and Tyabji.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CONCEALING BIRTH OF A CHILD.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KING EMPEROR V. PARVATI.

The accused in this case was charged before Mr. C. C. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Nasik, with murdering her new born child by suffocating it and also with concealing its birth under Sections 302 and 318 of the Indian Penal Code. The Sessions Judge agreeing with the Assessors convicted her under Section 318 and sentenced her to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years.

The accused is a Marwari widow, aged about 35, whose husband Motiram died 10 years ago. In April, 1913, she was known to be pregnant. On 30th April the child was born alive in the presence of one Rew, a midwife. Rew said that she saw accused place the boy on the ground and place the placenta over its whole face, so chocking it. The accused denied this. She told the committing Magistrate that she swooned or slept soon after the birth and woke up to find the child dead and blamed Rew for it. The Sessions Judge did not believe the evidence of Rew. He said "Rew is a most horrible old woman, and her demeanour was such that no one could safely believe one word she said. Rew on her showing is the worst kind of accomplice, who says she sat and watched a murder which she could prevent without any trouble. I am sure Rew is very wicked and quite incompetent; and her presence on that occasion leaves me in a state of utter uncertainty as to what really happened."

"NO MOTIVE FOR CONCEALMENT."

It was urged for her that she had no motive for concealment as all knew that she had been pregnant. The Sessions Judge did not believe that and said "her motive evidently was to escape being put out of caste, for apparently pregnancy alone might not have that effect, whereas the physical existence of a child would; and to prevent the authorities from knowing the condition of the corpse for such knowledge might lead to a trial for murder." He found her guilty and sentenced her.

Mr. Kelkar appeared on behalf of the accused and said that looking to the circumstances of the case the punishment was severe. Therefore he prayed their Lordships to reduce the sentence.

Their Lordships reduced the sentence to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 12TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

26-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and West...minster Bank Ld. v. The B...k of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co. Part Heard.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 13TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

97-13—Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Saley Mahomed v Dada Ibrahim and anr. Nadirshaw and D. Sabnis. and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ibrahim and anr. v. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed Captain and V.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Acting Asst. Comr's. Report.

461-10—Jam R. and D. Ramji Himutlal v Gopal Nagardas Nadirsha and D.

Long Causes.

1324-12—Jam R. and D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Jugmohundas Damodherdas and ors. Madh K. and Ch..

1280-12—Dikshit & P. Khanderao Nana Moroba v. Vasautrao Nana Moroba and ors. Daph F. and D. Mulji K. and Th.

189-12—Manecklal & T. Ranchordas Hurjiwan and anr. v Aboo Bucker Abdul Rahim Little and Co.

226-13—Unwalla P & P. Sorabji Dhanjibhai Dadysett v. Sulleman Abdulwahed & Co., a firm Captain & V.

1120-12—Patell & Ez The Bombay Cotton Press Co. Ltd. v. Rustomji Manecki Hiramaneck & ors. Payne & Co. Un. P. & P.

26-13—Forbes and Co. for a pauper Joothibai widow v Wagnji Vallabhdas and anr. Ardesnir H. D. and Co.

1116-12—Manecklal and Ty. Vallabhdas Haridas v Dayal Haridas Madhowji K. and Ch.

1339-12—Patell and Ez. Mulji Shivji v Yacoob Ebrahim Sagani Dubash and Co.

35-12—Judah and S. Nagoobai widow v Bapoo Balvant Vantre.

671-12—Dubash and Co., Sha Hansa Tataji and Co. v Sha Raghunath Tarachand and Co. a firm and anr. Khunderao L and M.

108-13—Nadirsha and D. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v Jethabhoy Raghowji Joshi. Captain and V.

1337-12—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Messrs. Narrottam and Co. a firm Dharamsey Bhimji and anr. Motichand and D. for postponement.

150-13—Shamrao M. and H. Bhawram Makandji v Makund Dharman Bhoir D. J. Mantri.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the Division Court No. 43.

After the Appellate side Court work is over.

T and I. J. In Re Petition for Probate Sobastai Pereira deceased J. A. Valles, Roque Steven Pereira and anr Petitioners v Roger Mathias De Silva Promoter Patell and Ez. Citation 28-8-13.

Chamber Matters for Dispose.

T. and I. J. In Re Petition for Probate of Domingos Pereira deceased J. A. Valles Roque Steven Pereira and anr Petitioners v Roger Mathias De Silva Promoter Patell and Ez. Citation 28-8-13.

In Re G. and Wd. Sact VIII of 1890.—Kanga and Sitare Mahomedkhan Peerkhan a minor v Zohrabai widow Petitioner Nadirshaw and D. Notice 18-8-13

77 and 359-10—Motichand and D. Babulal Devkivandan v Kedarnath Shivbux and ors. 14-8-13.

85-13—Motichand and D. Harmukhrai Sundermal a firm v Kunjlal Amichand and anr. Rustomji and Co., 14-8-13.

336-13—Mulla and Mulla Minocher Merwanji Pavre and anr. v Pestonji Dhunjibhai and Co., a firm and ors. Wadia G. and Co., 26-813.

M. J. 582-13—Payne and Co. Mercy Eilen Gay v Carl William Grant Gay K. and Co., Pestonji R. 1-9-13 Notice 1-9-13.

344-12—Man J. H. and Co. Narotam Anandji v Canji Hirji and ors. Bhimji and Co., Madhowji K. and Ch. 8-9-13.

569-13—Captain and V. Mangaldas Chaturbhuj v Chinabhai Peraj and ors. Mulla and Mulla 9-9-13

1349-12—Madhowji K. and Ch. The Advocate General of Bombay v Ramdas Mulji Nanu H. and Co. 9-9-13.

65 791-13—Gianga and Savani Hassanally Moledina v B. N. Lang 29-8-13.

For Consent Decree (in Court.)

660-11 Payne and Co. Minocher Hormusji Cama v Manejeh widow Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

917-12—Vachha & Co. Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel v. Cassam Alli Jairajbhai Peerbhai & anr. Payne & Co.

774-12—Little & Co. Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi v. Shaik Adam Husseinally Vasi & anr. Edgelow G. W. & Co. Bick M. R. and Co.

20-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Nanakram Devidas v. Parbhulal Harilal Edg. G. W. and Co.

1332-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

1333-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

776-12—Matubhai J & M. Kesserbai v. Gopinath Jiwan Keni. D J Mantri.

455-11—Mulla & Mulla. Adamji Ammarbhoy & ors. v Abdeally Lukhmanji. Payne & Co.

1352-12—Mulla & Mulla, Premabai v dow v. Sultan Amin, Smethai B & Co.

1193-12—Vachha & Co. v. Manekchand Oukarji Narmada Shanker Harjiwan and ors. Hiralal and Co., Vachha and Co.

BARBARIAN STANDARDS IN EDUCATION.

In the past, says a writer in "The Nation," the identification of a sportsman with a gentleman has had great weight in the determination of social and educational values. Only in comparatively modern times did the association of "a scholar and a gentleman" seem plausible. Even now, prowess of the mind can seldom compete in glory with prowess of the body. The valuation of achievements current in our public schools persists, though with some abatement, among all sorts and conditions of men. But as mental skill becomes more and more the means of attaining that financial power which is the modern instrument of personal glory, it rises in social esteem. As manners, address, mental ability, and knowledge more and more determine personal success, intellectual studies become increasingly reputable. It might appear at first sight that the highest reputation would attach to those abilities and studies which had the highest immediate ability for money-making. But here the barbarian standard retains a deflecting influence. To possess money which you have not made still continues to be far more honorable than to make money. For money-making, unless it be by loot or gambling, involves addiction to a business life instead of the life of a leisured gentleman. So it comes to pass that studies are valued more highly as decorative accomplishments than as utilites. A man who can have afforded to expend long years in acquiring skill or knowledge which has no practical use, thereby announces most dramatically his possession, or his father's possession, of an income that enable him to lead the life of an independent gentleman. The scale of culture-values is largely directed by this consideration. Thus, not only the choice of subjects, but their mode of treatment in the education of the children of the well-to-do, is, generally speaking, in inverse ratio to their presumed utility. The place of honour accorded to dead languages is, of course, the most patent example. Great as the merits of Greek and Latin may be for purposes of intellectual and emotional training, their predominance is not mainly determined by these merits, but by the traditional repute which has made them the chosen instruments for a parade of "useless" culture.

Though some attempt is made in recent times to extract from the teaching of the "classics" the finer qualities of the "humanities" which they contain, this has involved a revolt against the "pure scholarship" which sought to exclude even such refined utilities, and to confine the study of the classic to a graceful, skilful handling of linguistic forms and a purely superficial treatment of the thought and knowledge contained in the chosen literature. It is significant that even to-day "culture" primarily continues to imply knowledge of languages and literature as accomplishments, and that, though mathematics and natural sciences enter more largely into the academic curriculum, they continue to rank lower as studies in the education of our wealthy classes. Most convincing in its testimony to the formation of intellectual values is the treatment of history and modern English literature. Although for all purposes of culture and utility, it might have been supposed that the study of the thought, art, and events of our own nation and our own time would be of prime importance, virtually no place is given to these subjects. History and literature, so far as they figure at all, are treated not in relation to the life of to-day, but as dead matter. Other subjects of strictly vital utility, such as physiology and hygiene, psychology and sociology, find no place whatever in the general education of our schools and universities, occupying a timid position as "special" subjects in certain professional courses. Pedagogues sometimes pretend that this exclusion of "utility" tests for the subjects and the treatment in our system of education rests upon sound educational principles, in that, ignoring the short-range utilities which a commercial or other "practical" training demands, they contribute to a deeper and a purer training of the intellectual faculties. But having regard to the part played by tradition and ecclesiastical authority in the establishment of present-day educational systems, it cannot be admitted that they have made out a serious case for the appraisement of studies according to their human values. Probably our higher education, properly tested, would be found to contain a far larger waste of intellectual "efficiency" than our factory system of economic efficiency. And this waste is primarily due to the acceptance and survival of barbarian standards of culture, imperfectly adjusted to the modern conditions of life, and chiefly sustained by the desire to employ the mind for decorative and recreative rather than for productive or creative purposes. Art, literature, and science suffer immeasurable losses from this miss-government of intellectual life. The net result is that the vast majority of the sons and daughters even of our well-to-do classes grow up with no trained ability to use their intellects or judgments freely and effectively, and with no strong desire to attempt to do so. They thus remain or become the dupes of shallow traditions, or equally shallow novelties, under the guise of scientific, philosophic, economic, or political principles which they have neither the energy of mind or the desire to test, but which they permit to direct their lives and conduct in matters of supreme importance to themselves and others.

As education is coming to take a larger place in the organised occupations, and more time, money, and energy are claimed to it, the necessity of a re-valution of intellectual values on a sane basis of humanism becomes more exigent than ever. For there is a danger of a new bastard culture springing up, the product of of blending of the barbarian culture, descending by invitation of the upper classes, with a too narrowly utilitarian standard improvised to convert working-class children into cheap clerks and shopmen. Our high schools and local universities are already victims to this *mesalliance* between "culture" and "business," and the treatment of not a few studies, history and economics in particular, is subject to novel risks.

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

IS THE ANOPHELES HARMFUL?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In last week's issue of one of the local weeklies, I happened to read an article on. "An Anti-Mosquito Campaign." The gist of the article is that Mr. T. Hara, who represents in Bombay the firm of Toa Boyeki of Yokohama, has prepared a scheme in order to encourage people to free themselves from the pestilence by destroying the root cause, viz., the Anopheles mosquitoes, which transmit malaria parasites to human bodies. While reading this I recollected another article, "Spider's Web and Malaria," which originally appeared in "The New York Medical Journal," and of which I read an extract in "The Doctor" of July 1913, published at St. Louis. In this Mr. Frederick Knab, referring to the view recently urged that web-making spiders are effective destroyers of malaria-transmitting mosquitoes, points out that while it has been generally taken for granted that mosquitoes are actually entangled in the webs, just as are other dipthera, records based upon first hand observation of such occurrences are exceedingly few. On the other hand, the author has observed mosquitoes to choose spider webs as a resting place and habitually to repose there, without in the least becoming adherent to their meshes. In every case the mosquitoes so observed were Anopheles, and, furthermore, in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., the author found that all the Anopheles on the webs belonged to the species Anopheles Quadrimaculatus, although a second species, Anopheles Punctipennis, was present in the locality in large numbers. The latter species carefully avoided the webs. Since Anopheles Quadrimaculatus is the principal malaria transmitter, while the more abundant Anopheles Punctipennis has been proved incapable of serving as the host of the malarial parasites.

From the above you will see that there are several varieties, and by a reference to a book on the Tropical Diseases of India, it will be clear that there are innumerable varieties of Anopheles; but the only harmful variety of Anopheles transmitting malaria parasites to the human bodies is the Anopheles Quadrimaculatus. Moreover, I believe it will not be out of place here to state in short what Biochemistry has to say on the subject. The Biochemic Pathology of the Ague is as follows:—The rapidly evaporated water in the hot weather is held in solution by atmosphere and the blood is overcharged with this water which goes into the system through the lungs by the act of breathing. Sodium Sulphate is one of the mineral salts of blood and it has an affinity for oxygen; oxygen has an affinity for water; so in health the surplus water can be eliminated from the blood and proper balance maintained; but if by any cause the sodium sulphate molecules fall below the standard when there is much moisture in the air, the amount of oxygen received by the blood is not sufficient to eliminate or to carry off the extra amount of water. Hence, one who is disabled from keeping up the even balance of Sodium Sulphate, is liable to malarial conditions.

Thus you will see that according to the Biochemic explanation of the ague the Anopheles mosquitoes are not at all the cause of malaria. But anyhow to me it seems quite unreasonable that encouragement should be given to people for the wholesale destruction of all varieties of mosquitoes. The public at large will be highly indebted to any gentleman who will explain to the people how we should distinguish between the harmful and the harmless varieties of the Anopheles mosquitoes. Such an explanation will prevent the unnecessary slaughter of the innumerable varieties of poor mosquitoes. As yet we are not informed about the usefulness or the harmfulness of the various Anopheles Mosquitoes, and it will be doing a great deal of good to the people if information be forthcoming on the subject. I am very doubtful whether the scheme of Mr. Hara will really be very helpful and even successful in the removal of the root cause of malaria, simply because it will be impossible for the people to say exactly which variety of the mosquitoes is the harmful one. At any rate, the wholesale destruction of harmless creatures is not worthy of recommendation to the people. Is this not the promotion and encouragement of an inhuman and indiscriminate course of action?—Yours etc.,

B. J. NANAVATI.

Ahmedabad, Sept. 10.

EUROPE'S ARMED CAMP.

THE NEW GERMAN ARMY.
II.

(By the Military Correspondent of "The Times.")

The importance of the German military Laws of 1912 and 1913 is made manifest by the fact that the numerical increase in the German peace strength which results from them is approximately equal to the increase effected by the whole succession of Laws from 1873 to 1912. The sacrifices to which the German people have this year willingly consented are unexampled in modern history. Their cost will be great, but their result will be to endow Germany with a weapon of offence to which modern Europe has not seen the like since the palmiest days of the First Empire. Whatever criticisms we may have to make of the German Army as seen in the field at manoeuvres, there can be no doubt that from the point of view of organization and higher political direction it retains all its ancient ascendancy.

THE PHYSICAL STANDARD.

Questions have indeed been asked in Germany whether the present high physical standard of the Army can be maintained with a contingent increased by 63,000 men a year. Even the late War Minister, General von Heeringen, has been quoted to show that there is a doubt on this subject, but the German War Department appears to be convinced that the numbers can be found without lowering the standard. Experience will elucidate this point, but in any case the more complete application of the principle of obligatory service for all will militarize still further the German people and make the Army a training school through which a high proportion of the able-bodied men must pass.

The Army itself will benefit immensely in every way. The increased numbers allow battalions, batteries, and cavalry regiments to be raised to such a high establishment that not more than one or two classes of the Reserve will be required to mobilize the first line. From these conditions there arises a triple advantage: first, the quality of the Active Army and its training in peace will be improved; secondly mobilisation will be accelerated; and lastly, the covering troops on the frontiers will be so strong that they will be able to take the field and to deal a blow against an unprepared enemy without waiting for reservists from the interior. This should even be true in the winter, owing to an amendment moved by the Centre to the effect that the training of reservists should take place as far as possible in the winter months. With two years' service there comes a period every October when the Army is at its hour of least efficiency—that is to say, when the old class has gone home and the new recruits are not trained. This period of least resistance will be at an end if reservists are called in when the old class goes out; but at the same time winter is not favourable for field training; cadres are busy with the recruits, and time only will show to what extent winter training will be applied.

THE COVERING TROOPS.

Covering troops are those whose mission it is to protect the acts of mobilization and concentration of the main armies. They are usually, but not necessarily, located on the frontier. It is rather a question whether their proximity to a frontier, high peace strengths, and capacity for rapid action enable them to take the field in the first day or two of war. The number of units of the German covering troops and their effectives are apparently largely increased by the Law of 1913. Without being in the secrets of the German War Office we cannot say with with absolute assurance what units are or are not allotted to covering duties, nor whether their mission at the outbreak of war will be, broadly speaking, offensive or defensive. All German troops have increased strengths under the new Law, but the troops of the eleven Army Crops stand at a higher establishment than the rest. Of these six Corps, with some supplementary elements and at least three divisions of cavalry, will stand ready near the French frontier; and five Corps, with several divisions of cavalry, on the Rusian frontier. The *data* are not available for an exact appreciation.

All commentators allow that the 15th, 16th, and 21st Prussian Corps and the 2nd Bavarian Corps are part of the covering troops on the French frontier; but opinions differ whether the 8th, 14th, and 18th Corps, which are astride the Rhine, and the 13th Corps at Stuttgart, should or should not be included. Assuming six Corps allotted to a covering mission on this frontier, there will be about 150 battalions, each 721 strong, 150 batteries of 150 men, and 100 horses each, and 100 squadrons of 155 men and horses apiece. By incorporating comparatively small numbers of local reserves these covering troops might number 200,000 in the field, and with two more Corps and supplementary troops added they might number nearly 300,000. This covering army should be ready for work on the frontier between the second and third days of the war. Much of it will be ready in 24 hours, and on the extreme frontier in four to six hours.

The German cavalry are now very strong, and can all mobilize in a few hours with the aid of local resources. The infantry and artillery of the covering troops will no longer have to wait for reservists from the interior to make up their war strength, and they also should take the field very quickly on and after April 1, 1914. Formerly these troops mobilized in two echelons, of which the first was strong enough to engage but not to act with great energy until their reserves appeared from the interior. This situation has now changed; the famous *attaque brusquee* has undoubtedly become a possibility; and it devolves upon all Powers who may be subjected to such attack to take analogous measures or to risk a preliminary defeat.

Volumes have been written, and more might be written, about the mission of covering troops in Europe at the outbreak of a great war. On the one hand, it is a well accredited part of the Moltke tradition that Germany should not attack until all her forces are assembled. On the other hand, no one can ignore the moral advantage of a first victory, the profit to be reaped by more complete readiness for war, and the gain to be secured by an incursion into the enemy's zone of concentration—all points which tell in favour of rapid and offensive action by the covering army. No one can say what will happen, and, as this is the case, the only reasonable course for Germany's neighbours is to be prepared for the worst.

THE TROOPS IN THE INTERIOR.

The troops other than those with a covering mission also benefit by the new establishments, and the infantry have now 160 men per company, a figure formerly confined to the frontier corps. As the cavalry are practically on a war footing, and the situation of the field artillery is much improved by increased numbers of men and horses, it is certain that training will greatly benefit and that the time taken to mobilize, even by units in the interior, will be considerably shortened. General Pau, in his great speech in the French Senate on July 31, estimated the gain at two days, and we must take this to be the opinion of the French General Staff. On the other hand, the time taken to concentrate the troops from the interior will, if anything, be increased on account of the creation of new units whose transport by rail must be assured, and each year the *impedimenta* of a modern army grows more formidable. Two days' gain may be a liberal estimate, but, if error there be, it is an error on the safe side so far as Germany's neighbours are concerned.

Nothing very new or very definite has come out concerning the constitution and probable use of reserve field armies, nor is there proof that any new strategical conception lies at the base of the Law of 1913. It is, however, to be remarked that the situation in the Balkans is less unfavourable to the Triple Alliance to-day than it was in January last, when the Law was in preparation. The idea of a strong, self-reliant, closely-knit Balkan Confederation, which would take its own place in the world and become almost a Power, has vanished for the time, and there is less need now than there was six months ago for Germans to be anxious about the military value of the Austrian alliance.

Broadly speaking, there is no evidence of any marked change in the principles which have hitherto guided German military administrators, nor in the strategical use of the great Army which has been fashioned with such splendid continuity of purpose during the past 40 years. There is still the underlying design, academic though at present it be, to crush France by a vigorous offensive before the weight of Russia can be brought to bear. There is still a very plain temptation on military grounds to traverse neutral States in an offensive campaign against France. There is still the obvious intention to fight a defensive campaign at first against Russia, and this intention is made more manifest by the plans for improving the fortresses in East Prussia. The determination to wage offensive war with the utmost energy and ruthlessness remains to-day as always the central idea of the German strategist, and the main effect of the new naval and military laws is to second offensive policy by placing in the hands of German diplomacy a weapon fashioned for offensive war.

THE REVERSE OF THE MEDAL.

But if this power has been secured it is only just to remark that no aggressive intentions have been displayed of late, and that, while taking count, as we must, of Germany's military position and strength we should not neglect the reverse of the medal. Such important changes as those effected by the German Laws of 1912 and 1913 are not carried out by a stroke of the pen, but, on the contrary, take months to complete and imply a period of transition and temporarily of administrative chaos. The arrangements for the annual levy have to be changed; the fresh recruits have to be housed, clothed, and equipped when they arrive; the additional cadres for training the increased number of recruits have to be provided; the destination of thousands of officers of the Reserve has to be altered; mobilization instructions and all the vast paper work connected with it have to be recast; and finally, the plan of concentration and the railway time-tables, which cover acres of paper, have to be modified to suit the new conditions. Thus, although the actual provisions of the 1912 and 1913 Laws will be to a large extent carried out this year, it will not be until the spring of 1914, that they will begin to bear military fruit, and it will scarcely be with eagerness that the German military administration will regard the chances of war during the intervening months.

It is also only fair to Germany to allow that the position which she occupies in Europe is still strategically uninviting; that she is still surrounded by powerful military States and may still find the sea closed against her. Defensive strategy, for a nation in such a position, spells ruin, and there is every possible inducement for her to wage a short and sharp war with the utmost intensity and vigour, making use of all her national resources to crush her nearest enemy by an act of decision which will take no count of loss of life if only victory can be secured. This obligation is laid upon German strategists at sea as well as on land, and it is for this reason that four-fifths of the German Navy are, in Mr. Churchill's phrase, instantly and constantly ready for war. The comparatively sparse financial resources of Germany, her dependence upon outside sources for part of her food supplies and raw material, her immense foreign trade, and her great mercantile fleet in every sea render the offensive by sea as by land a *sine qua non* for the conduct of successful war. It is the merit of German naval and military administrators that they have foreseen this necessity and have provided for it. It is the merit of the German people that they have consented, without counting the cost, to the sacrifices required for carrying out in practice, in case of need, the principles of defence which are obligatory for a nation in Germany's position.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The small Committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Barkat Ali, Punjab Provincial Service; will consist of Messrs. Abbott Wilberforce and I. C. Lal. The enquiry will begin on the 22nd instant.

Mr. C. C. Spencer has been appointed to act for the Hon. Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Iyer of the Madras High Court who has been granted leave for six weeks.

Munshi Dayanarain Nigam, editor of the Zanana and the Azad is bringing out a new Urdu daily entitled the "Rozana Azad" at Cawnpur. The Magistrate has exempted the paper from security under the Press Act.

Sir Robert Carlyle, Revenue Member, will return from leave on 30th September when Sir Edward Maclagan will revert to the Secretaryship of the Department. Mr. Kerr, who has been officiating as Secretary, will then probably take three or four weeks' leave.

A meeting of Syrian Christian landholders was held at Kottayam when the Succession Bill now before the Travancore Legislative Council was discussed. It was resolved to petition the Government to modify the bill so as to maintain eight principles peculiar to Syrian customs.

The statement from Tinnevelly that the Viceroy will open the Indo-Ceylon Railway on the 12th January is incorrect. His Excellency after his tour in Southern India in the autumn obviously could not return to the Madras Presidency for such a function. He will be at Delhi during January.

A Calcutta message says that a young Hindu widow named Dasai, living at Baraset, was murdered while asleep and then robbed of a considerable quantity of jewellery, on Tuesday night. There were marks of strangling on her throat and the content of her boxes were scattered about the room when the Police discovered the crime.

At a meeting of the Mussalmans of Calcutta under the presidency of Mr. S. M. Sharif, Bar-at-Law, it was resolved to form an association to be named the Cawnpore Mosque Defence Association with the object of taking necessary action in connection with the Cawnpore mosque in all its aspects. A strong committee has been formed.

In view of the considerable development of the educational policy of the Bengal Government it has been found necessary to create a separate department for the purpose of dealing with educational matters. The new department, which will be styled the Education Department and controlled by Mr. H. F. Samman I. C. S. as Secretary, will come into being in course of the current month. Formerly the General Department had among other matters control of the education in province.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta disposed of a case recently in which a European named Wilson, was charged in company with Mrs. MacMenemy with cheating several Chinese clubs and churches in Calcutta out of various sums of money. The accused produced a subscription list which they said had been sent by Hazaribagh school authorities for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for schools there. Wilson was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Mrs. MacMenemy was discharged.

A ruling has been given regarding the position and status of Examiners of Accounts of State Railways. Hitherto three examiners of the North-Western, O. and R. and E. B. lines have been appointed from the Accounts Branch and drew the rate of pay which was applicable to their position in the time scale of the Accounts Department. In future, while still being appointed from the Finance Department, they will draw special rates of pay independent of the time scale and be designated Chief Examiner of the three lines respectively.

IN THE ALPS.

THE LOVELIEST BLIND ALLEY IN EUROPE.

A special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writes from St. Moritz:—

In future one will be able to travel by rail to the end of the loveliest and at seasons the busiest blind alley in Europe. The opening of the railway from Bevers to the far end of the Lower Engadine follows the opening of the Loetschberg, and the whole Engadine or valley of the Inn River will now be developed, if that unlovely word may be used here among villages 6,000 feet high.

No greater tribute was ever paid to scenery than the Albula railway which leads into the Engadine. You would have said that only the necessity of a thoroughfare to populous centres or wide regions could have persuaded a country or company to tease the art of engineering into such costly ingenuity as has devised this railway, which crosses and recrosses the valley on flying bridges and climbs through tunnels with extravagant frequency. One may say that the beauty of the railway is an end in itself apart from the bourne, which is the highest village in Europe. Places have different virtues. Grindelwald has owed much to the lie of the land, which ensures hard snow at a lower altitude than is common.

SUN ON THE SNOW.

At St. Moritz things grow and the climate is congenial at an exceptionally high altitude. Pines and snow are "symbiotic": they live together. It is one of the places whose fame will continue to grow for this reason: you cannot manufacture a quality of this sort. When I speak of St. Moritz I would in some sort include the flatter part of the valley, which begins at Samaden—where the bigger golf links are—and Celerina and indeed Pontresina, making together an incomparable triangle. What is not realised is that the attractions exist, though they vary greatly according to season, over the greater part of the year, certainly from the beginning of May till the end of February and later.

It is a question when Switzerland is in its most characteristic mood. The aspect of its beauty which attracts lovers of flowers in the spring persists, much longer than is usually thought, till autumn is out. At St. Moritz, as in other Alpine places, the glory of the spring is the combination of snow and flowers. You are in the midst of a winter scene, with the sun as bright on the snow, even low down on the hills, as it is in the heyday of winter sports in January. The Alps are the real Alps, whether they are the Bernina chain which end the blind alley on the Engadine or the Oberland Alps which the engineers have conquered at Loetschberg.

On the edges of the snow the crocuses with their warm expanding petals lend a hand to the sun at its melting work; and at first their milk-white petals show waterly under the dilution of the snows. Below the snows, on the high meadows above St. Moritz, and indeed down to the town level, crocuses take the place of daisies in an English field; and among the masses of white blooms are a few coloured, just to add completeness to the comparison with the "wee modest crimson-tippit flower." A weed may not be worth a long journey; but if any flower can make the difference it is the gentian, the real blue small-flowered spring gentian.

WHAT SOME PEOPLE MISS.

I suppose, though summer visitors are numerous, the supreme attraction of St. Moritz is the Creta Run, which is famous all round the world. Indeed, I believe its origin was the brain of a visit or from the Antipodes. But what do its votaries know of its earlier attractions? At the top of the Cresta Run there is a patch of gentians which, like the lady's left shoulder-blade in the "Mikado," people may come miles to see and not be disappointed. It may compete in attraction with the ice run. From this spot you collect almost the whole of the curious ingredients which go to make up life in a Swiss valley.

The snow peaks of the mountaineers are all around. Below the dairymen are raking the Meadows, which rather resemble a flower garden. Down the soft "Fohn" wind comes a sniff of the pinewoods. At your feet gentian a globe flower and crocus and pink primulas and purple soldanellas spring up, some of them against curious broken pieces of black title. On closer inspection these prove to be bits of clay-pigeons, broken on the shooting ground almost alongside the start of the Cresta Run, now difficult to trace. Below you may make out where the links are, and the polo ground beside the lake.

On the near side vast hotels of proportions greater year by year play the frog in the fable against the bulk of the mountain which they front just across the little lake. The snow still comes down to the pines, and above a pure white ridge cuts the clean blue of the sky. Was ever such a medley?

SPRING TO AUTUMN SEASON.

Generally the season for the riot of Alpine flowers in their full variety is held to be in June, but it lasts for several months and begins in May. Even at St. Moritz, in spite of its altitude, the quaint and lovely spring anemone (vernalis) and the yet lovelier yellow anemone (sulphurea) were out long before the end of May, and the blue of many sorts of gentian and of bugloss were competing with the pink primulas and yellow ranunculus and potentilla.

There is no reason why the whole of the Engadine, upper and lower, from the narrow end of the valley at Tarasp to the warm and sheltered Suoz, the old capital of the Upper Engadine, should not boast an almost continuous season from spring through autumn, and so, with small interval, till the moment when the snow is dibbled into holes by the softness of next spring. But the fashion is only to visit such places when it is either very hot or very cold; and fashion is very obstinate, especially when it is illogical.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*September* 11.)

Mr. P. P. Braithwaite, Acting Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, has been granted special leave on urgent private affairs for four months.

Mr. W. Heyland, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba.

Mr. A. G. Sievwright, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Ratnagiri Range, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr. W. F. Moore to act as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge Ratnagiri Range, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. G. Sievwright.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for fourteen days.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., passed with credit an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on 2nd September.

During the absence on leave on medical certificate of Mr. A. L. Shaik, Mr. D. G. Haji to act as Inspector for the whole of the City of Bombay.

The Rev. A. Macfarlane, on return from furlough, is appointed to be Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona.

Mr. F. B. P. Lory, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, has been granted privilege leave for one month.

The following appointments during the absence on privilege leave for Mr F. B. P. Lory are notified:—Mr. Bhaskar Yashwant Jathar to act as Educational Inspector, Southern Division; Mr. Vithal Annaji Salgar to act as Head Master, Dharwar High School.

Mr. J. N. Fraser, Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay, is granted furlough for one year.

Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., to be Compiler of the General Administration Report for 1912-1913.

Mr. T. G. Race to be a member of the Board of Examiners during the absence of Mr. H. C. Clark on leave.

Mr. C. Walke, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month. Mr. J. A. Page, Asstt. Superintendent, Archæological Survey Western Circle, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Archæological Survey of the Circle during the absence on leave of Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar.

Major F. H. G. Hutchinson, I.M.S., on return from leave to be Sanitary Commissioner vice Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Dyson, I.M.S., reverting to military duty.

The following appointments with effect from the date of retirement of Assistant Surgeon Manchershah Motabhai Vakil, are notified:—Assistant Surgeon Maganlal Motiram Modi, L. M. & S., to be Civil Surgeon, Kaira, Assistant Surgeon Darabshah Edalji Kothavala, L. M. & S., to be Civil Surgeon, Broach.

Mr. Sakharam Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha, Assistant Engineer, is, pending further orders or until Mr. F. R. Bader, M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, returns from leave, appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri District, vice Mr. Poyamoni Nagaswami Natesh Ayyar, Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave.

On return from leave Mr. R. A. Fitz Herbert, Assistant Engineer, is posted for work under the Sanitary Engineer to Government.

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MUDDLING THROUGH.

A NON-COM.'S ACCOUNT OF THE BOER WAR.

It is a good thing to be able to read firsthand account of events by a [illegible] who like Sergeant M. C. Jackson, [illegible] no intention of publication, but [illegible] wrote and made drawings for [illegible] pleasure and for that of his [illegible] Therefore I make no excuse [illegible]ng amply from "A Soldier's [illegible] Max Goschen, 10s. 6d. net). [illegible]or has not even seen the book, [illegible]robably does not know that it is [illegible]lished. But he served with distinction under Lord Roberts, and one would not be surprised if the historian of the future preferred to draw upon such a volume for the general colour of that dark and stormy period.

KEEPING ORDER.

One incident near Petursberg, I must mention, says Sergeant Jackson, if only in defence of the much abused Rooinek ("khaki" now he is known as). We camped on a plain near a good farmhouse, and soon after I went down to the farm for water. There were two women and several girls there, and for a wonder no officers, staff, or otherwise, at the house. There was a crowd of men from every branch of the column, and the women seemed to be in difficulties, there was such a crowd. Seeing I was a corporal, one of them asked me to keep them quiet and she would sell them stuff. So I fell them in, and each man was served in his turn till she couldn't spare any more, when they dispersed quietly. I doubt if in any army of the Continent one corporal could keep order among men from every regiment of a column, in an enemy's farmyard, with plenty of fowls, etc., running about—half-starved men, too, and they had to pay a good price. I must admit a doubt as to whether it could have been done later in the war among the mounted troops; but it was their business to clear the farms, so the question does not arise. The woman, who said she was the wife of a commandant, was so pleased that she gave me a good feed (without any "moral suasion.")

BEHAVIOUR OF TROOPS.

Doubtless our men made mistakes, d individuals may have disgraced mselves. But the author stoutly ies the charges of brutality brought Miss Emily Hobhouse and others. om his account it would appear at, despite the essential savagery of ar, the British Tommy is not a iend:—Next day my company went out with orders to clear the two farms H., which we did pretty thoroughly; they were simply bursting with grain and all sorts of produce, and pigs and poultry in hundreds. We wetted all the grain, burnt the forage, and killed the livestock, leaving merely enough for the family. The women couldn't quite make out Tommy, I think. A soldier, hot and grimy from burning their best haystack and bloody with the blood of the old frou's pet minorcas and anconas, would go up to the back door without a trace of ill-feeling and ask very civilly for a glass of milk, and then proceed to kill the pig! I think that idea of novelists about the officers walking about under fire and showing coolness, being a good thing to keep men steady, is all rot, is Sergeant Jackson's frank opinion. We had a young sub, who used to belong to the C.I.V., and he had evidently read Kipling or someone's yarns of that sort. He sat on an antheap with a black great coat on (against a russet background) and smoked cigarettes ostentatiously, probably thinking he was encouraging the men. They didn't take it that way though, and the remarks would have surprised him if he had heard them—"Sergeant, tell that ——— young idiot to get down, he's drawing all the fire in the Free State," and so on. Besides, I never knew a case—for rather on the average the men want no more steadying than the officers, and, as a rule, the officer knows what is going on and where he can retire to, etc., which the men never do, so they want *more* nerve if anything, I take it.

THE WOODEN GUN.

Here is an amusing incident that happened when we were at Heilbron, he continues. Two or three of our chaps went out to a farm about four miles out for firewood, which was very scarce there. They got an old Cape cart, practically nothing of it but wheels, and hitched in their horses by their stirrup leathers, and putting a couple of long fence poles on the cart started for camp. They had been watched all the time apparently, as directly they started back a dozen or so Boers came after them as hard as they could lick. When they began to get in rifle range our chaps saw they could not get away with the Cape cart, so halted to outspan, which they were doing in a deuce of a hurry (they were hitched in with string and all sorts of contrivances), when on one of them looking up to see if the Joes were getting close, to his surprise they had turned tail and were clearing as fast as they had gone! No one else was in sight, so they must have taken the old Cape cart with the fence pole sticking out for a gun, and thought they had halted for a shot.

WHAT SOLDIERS READ.

Here is a little pen picture that brings home to one the realities of a campaign:—

I found Sergeant Murdoch ensconced on the top of the krantz, and we had a very good time up there; we had a splendid view and nothing to do but watch. We were up there three days, while Pilcher, took the remainder of the column into the circle formed by us, and routed after the Boers. The nights were the only jumpy times, for if a mob of Boers had happened to want to come up on our krantz in the dark, we could not stop them, as it was too big to hold, and we were never sure if moving might not show us to be doing outpost for a couple of hundred Boers! I had Conan Doyle's book, "The Great Boer War," and it was rather funny sitting up there in the rocks reading about the war in the same way that one reads about the Crimea, whilst I could hear Pilcher firing away like blazes in the krantzes, and if I had ridden a mile from the kopje would have been engaged in a Boer war of my own.

This up-to-dateness of information is an amazing contrast with the old time service, in which the rank and file, and even their generals, must have had little news.

THE ENEMY'S SARCASM.

And so Sergeant Jackson continues:—"Then one day we found ourselves at Ventersburg Road station again (it was here that my first horse gave out, you know), and a brand new yeomanry crowd came up the line to join us. I was on the platform trying to buy groceries at the refreshment room when they arrived, and they were asking us if they were likely to see any active service, and whether there were many Boers round there. As I had heard that we were going out Bothaville way again, I was able to assure them that they were not too late. The first day out five of them got captured and were sent in stripped, with a note from Nel, I think it was to say that the equipment was pretty good on the whole, but the horses were not up to his standard, and would Pilcher give them better ones next time they went out, as he was rather short of horses! We had to find one man per section to go and show them how to cook, etc., and a corporal of ours, named Tilbury, went as sergeant-major. That night a lot of horse-stealing was done. Men from the column with bad horses took them over to the yeomanry lines, and while one engaged the sentry on horse-lines in conversation the other went and took a good horse off the line, putting his own old crock in its place."

CAT AND MOUSE.

There was a man of the Buffs (5th M. I.) captured, and they gave him a bad quarter of an hour, too. They took him to Allandale to the Commandant (I don't know whether it was De Wet or not). The Commandant seemed to be in a bad temper, and said "Do you belong to these 'verdomde' night-riding people?" The Buff thought it was no use denying, as he was caught at about 12 p.m., so he said he was. "Fetch my rifle," said the other. The cockney admits that he felt pretty uncomfortable. When the rifle was brought the Boer cocked it and said, "Now, if I let you off, will your promise not to fight again?" Of course, Tommy knew that the Commandant knew that he would have to, so he said: "If I get back to the column I shall have to fight again, whether I want to or not." "I knew that," said the other; "if you had told a lie, I'd have shot you." He then handed his rifle to another Boer and said, "Bring my sjambok!" This did not worry the Buff at all, as he said afterwards, "They could bring all the —— sjamboks in the camp so long as they took away that —— gun!" However, the Commandant began telling him about some men he had captured once, whom he had made swear all sorts of impossible things, and got so friendly that by the time the sjambok arrived he would not use it, but let the man go.—"T. P.'s Weekly."

A clumsy servant upset the coffee after dinner. The hostess looked much distressed and began to apologise. One of the guests exclaimed: "How delicious that coffee smells! It perfumes the whole room. It is the test of good coffee, you know, to smell well."

A mysterious American captain who is walking round the world for a bet called at the Mansion House recently and related his adventures to the Acting Lord Mayor. He has already done North and South America, Australasia, and Africa, and is now on his way to John o'Groat's, whence he is going to Ireland, and afterwards he will stroll across the Continent and Asia. His adventures include a meeting with a lion. They are remarkable, but still more wonderful was his parting injunction. He declined to leave any address, saying that he wanted to give the reporters the slip.

MOST PATIENT MEN IN LONDON.

PROPERTY RESTORERS AT SCOTLAND YARD.

An unbroken procession of flustered women, excited old men and garrulous foreigners, all bewailing the loss of umbrellas and brooches, and all equally hazy as to how and when the loss occurred. Quite a pleasant task to glean facts from all of these!

Yet a little group of officials at Scotland Yard do nothing else. No men are gifted with more tact and patience than these (writes a "Daily Chronicle" representative who watched them for half-an-hour). They have graduated in all the virtues that go to foster mental composure and unruffled feeling in their visitors.

"No, it isn't a dull job," said one of the officers, "except when we have six people at a time, each one asking for his lost spectacles."

Just then an elderly woman, entered the room. "I've lost my spectacles," she exclaimed.

"Yes, madam," replied the officer, politely and genially.

"I lost them when crossing a street; it all happened within the space of a few minutes, but I don't remember dropping them. The worst of losing glasses is that you can't see to look for them."

She was going on in this strain, relating the circumstances, but omitting unconsciously the essential facts.

"Sit down and fill up this form. We will then circulate it in all the London police stations," said the officer, but she had to be helped to fill in every line, as if she could neither write nor understand a word of English.

"Oh, mes perles, perles precieuses!" a smartly dressed French lady said, clasping her hands and imploring the aid of the officer.

"They were very leetle ones, twenty leetle beautifuls on a string."

These were lost in Kensington Gardens, but it was only after ten minutes' tortuous conversation that she imparted this information and while she was struggling with her form a doctor, who had been separated from his umbrella during the Medical Congress, asked if it had arrived at Scotland Yard.

"Where did you lose it?" asked the officer.

"I left it at the Imperial Institute."

"Have you been there to inquire for it?" he pursued.

"No, of course not," said the doctor, quite surprised at such a question.

"Isn't it pretty obvious that it might be there still?" the officer remarked, and, turning to me as the medico left, he said. "They think we are a lot of magicians here who produce their lost property with supernatural help."

But even with the organisation at their disposal in London, and their decidedly superhuman patience and courtesy, the lost property officers of Scotland Yard fail to find over a million lost articles every year.

OLDEST MONARCH'S BIRTHDAY,

ARCHDUKE FERDINAND TO BE CHIEF OF THE ARMY.

The Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph, who is the oldest European Sovereign, celebrated his 83rd birthday on August 18, and was the recipient of congratulations from all parts of the world. It is more than 64 years since he became Emperor of Austria on the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I. Nineteen years later he was crowned King of Hungary.

More domestic sorrows have fallen t the lot of the veteran Emperor than any other sovereign. His wife was assassinated by an anarchist, his son committed suicide, and his brother Maximilian, who, on the solicitation of Napolieon III., became Emperor of Mexico, was executed.

The 83rd birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph was celebrated by great festivities throughout the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

The following autograph letter was sent by the Emperor to the Archduke Francis Fredinand:—

Dear Nephew,—I appoint you Inspector General of the entire armed forces of the country. In addition to the functions which I entrusted to you in my autograph letter of March 29, 1898, I hand over to you the direction of the great manoeuvres, and give you full power of inspection in every branch of the service. The military department under your charge shall in future be known as the office of the Inspector General of the Forces.

At the banquet given at the castle at Homburg von der Hoethe, on the occasion of the Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday, the Emperor William, proposing the toast of his Majesty, said:—

"Since we last met, as we do every year, to celebrate the birthday of his Majesty the Emperor-King Francis Joseph, my faithful ally and my paternal friend, violent storms have raged over the south-east of Europe, and if the efforts to preserve the peace of Europe against all assaults have met with success we have to thank for that in no small measure the great wisdom of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

"As the faithful ally of Austria-Hungary will be preserved for the benefit of the world. We raise our glasses to drink to the health of his Majesty the Emperor and King Francis Joseph."

ADVERTISERS AS EDITORS.

THE OLD FLEET STREET.

With reference to what Mr. Robert Donald, the editor of the "Daily Chronicle," in his address to the Institute of Journalists, called the "commercialism" of the modern Press, "Journalist," with forty years' experience of London journalism, writes from the Junior Carlton Club to "The Times" as follows:

Anybody who is under the impression that newspapers of former times were independent of commercial considerations might do well to compare the advertisement columns of those newspapers with the reading matter. All of us of the old brigade of journalists who remain are well aware that the mid-Victorian advertiser dominated the newspaper. It was not only a question of "puffs" of his own business. His influence was recognised generally. Someone who knew him and understood what this influence meant was interested in a tradesman, an author, an actress, a dramatist, or whoever it might be; and if the copious advertiser could be induced to oblige his friend by speaking a word to the editor there was something for the author or actress, his publisher, or her manager, to quote as independent criticism. Many of us squirmed under the orders we received to pay perpetual deference to that popular, and, I daresay, very well-meaning gentleman, Sir John Bennett, the advertising watchmaker, and other doubtless worthy mid-Victorian tradesmen.

GREAT EDITORS.

Mr. Donald speaks of the passing of the great writing editors of those times. The two greatest editors in my early days were Mr. Delane, the conductor of your own august sheet, and Mr. Mudford, of the "Standard." Neither of them was a great writer. The dominant factor in the old newspaper was the proprietor, often an ignorant, always a strictly commercial, person.

What is, I think, deplorable in the modern Press is the neglect of Parliament. The old full report, read aloud in thousands of British homes daily, had, I believe, a steadying effect on the nation.

£5 5s. FOR 12,000 WORDS.

Mr. Donald dwelt favourably and unfavourably on the position of the modern journalists. He can have had little knowledge of the degrading remuneration and the dark and often insanitary working surroundings that prevailed, with some exceptions, in newspaper offices two or three decades back. As for remuneration, I may perhaps be permitted to quote my own case. I began journalistic work on an important evening newspaper. My daily duty was to write five or six, it might be seven, "notes" of "leaderettes" as they were indifferently called—I was not responsible for the latter word. I had also to cut out opinions of the weekly papers on Saturday and of the comic papers, of which there were several, on Wednesday. The notes dealt with politics, law, society, sport, every subject, and not far short of 2,000 words were required to fill the space. For this I was paid five guineas a week. It was excellent training, and as a beginner I was delighted to earn it; but so far as concerns remuneration to the staff of a paper Mr. Donald's lament about the commercialism of the modern Press does not seem entirely justified.

PROBLEM PLAY BY LONDON VICAR.

"MORE SUBTLE THAN 'THE FALLEN IDOL.'"

A one-act play by the Vicar of Brixton, the Rev. A. J. Waldron, will shortly be produced upon the music-hall stage in London.

It is a problem play, and the vicar furnishes his own solution—but exactly what is the nature of the problem and what the solution he would not divulge. "The circumstances are more subtle than in 'The Fallen Idol,'" he said, referring to the Hon. John Collier's Academy picture, of which the artist has recently given an explanation, "and it sets forth that love is absolute trust between man and woman. I have attempted to do something more serious than has yet been in the music-halls, which, with their vast audiences, offer an unique opportunity for teaching a lesson. It is something different, however, from the ordinary morality play."

The incidents in the playlet have occurred within the actual experience of Mr. Waldron, and as the scene is laid in a clergyman's study that room in the Vicarage on Brixton-hill will form a model for the scenery. There are four characters—a clergyman, a woman, and two men. It will occupy nearly half an hour in the presentation.

"This is my first appearance as a playwright," said Mr. Waldron, "and I wrote the play, which is entitled 'Should the Woman Tell?' in two days."

HISTORY OF THE POTTERIES.

MR. JOSIAH WEDGWOOD'S INTERESTING BOOK.

The question, "Why are the Potteries?" suggests a nonsense riddle on the lines that used to be popular a few years ago. But it is really a serious inquiry, and is fully answered in the volume which Mr. Josiah C. Wedgwood, M.P., has published (Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston and Co., Ltd., 10s. 6d. net.), with the title "Staffordshire Pottery and its History."

There are, it goes without saying, few people better qualified than Mr. Wedgwood to discourse on this subject. Aaron Wedgwood and his sons, Thomas and Richard were making brown stoneware and red teapots in Burslem in 1693. The name is as intimately associated with the history of pottery as that of Burslem itself.

Why should potting have settled in the Potteries?

So long as all that was wanted was clay and firewood almost any place would do. In England it was about the year 1600 that the time arrived when brushwood became rare and costly. Clay and coal were then found to be the necessaries of a pottery. North Staffordshire had both. Burslem, and it is Burslem alone which one need consider in this problem of first cause, had something more than clay and coal. The land was split up into a great number of small copy-holders, and immediately after 1600 the copyholds were enfranchised. There were no demesne lands. The people were independent both of big farmers and of great landlords: there was security of tenure, and every opportunity for initiative—initiative which could not then take the shape of intensive cultivation.

CHEAP CLAY AND COAL.

So we find in Burslem and Tunstall at the beginning of the 17th century clay, coal, and the opportunity. By the end of that century the next requisite was to hand-skilled workmen. By the end of the next century the last requisite of trade was in place—the cheap water transport of the Trent and Mersey Canal.

After 1040 every reference to Burslem or Tunstall is replete with "potters" or "earth potters," and men trained to the trade were acquiring the skill necessary for the localisation of the coming industry.

The men were ready. The clay and coal are found together cropping out in the country of the Staffordshire Potteries. The clay, though not now used for earthenware, is, and always has been, suitable for the saggars in which the ware is packed while being fired, and for the firebricks of the kiln in which the ware is baked.

The coals were so cheap that in 1680 they cost apparently only 16d. a ton at the pit's mouth, and although such coal had to be carried usually on horseback yet it never had to be carried more than two miles to reach the pot ovens.

One other raw material was wanted—lead. It was the most expensive, almost the only part of the master potter's equipment that required capital. The ore was got at Lawton Park, six miles to the north.

All the early master potters were handy men of many trades. They made their pots in sheds at the "backsides" of their dwelling houses, alongside the cowshed. They dug their own clay, often in front of their own front doors. The Wedgwoods, at least, owned and dug their own coal wherewith to fire the oven.

It was a peasant industry in these early days, carried on by the family among the pigs and fowls, and when they were not making show pieces for presentation they made butter pots in which farmers might market their butter at Uttoxeter.

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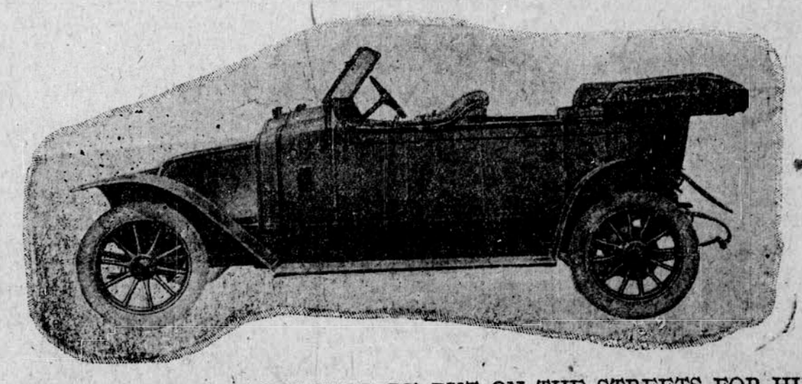

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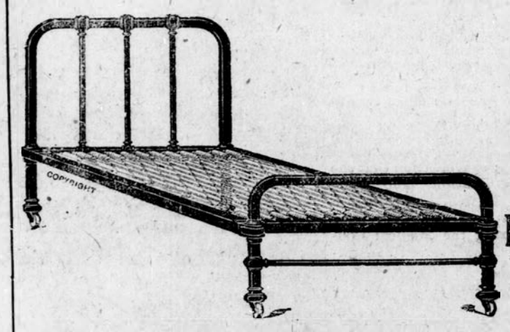

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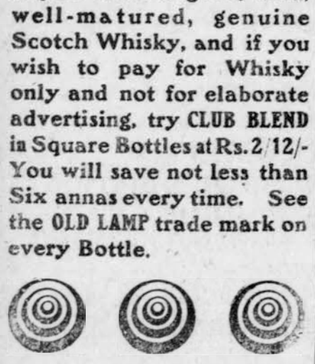

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Printed and published by BHUSHUN CHANDRA ROY for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay